The Bombay Gazette

No. 6,996.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLUNT—August 11th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. A. Blunt, Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AREY—August 10th, at the Adelphi Hotel, of diarrhœa, Garrison Cole, the beloved son of Captain G. B. Arey, ship *Duke of Newcastle*, aged 2 months and 4 days.

JOLLEY—August 8th, at No. 12 Military Square, Fort, Edward Rodney, youngest son of Mr. D. Jolley, Harbour Master, aged 3 years and 17 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. I. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24		Leave Bussorah	29	12
,, Kurrachee	14	28	,, Fao	29	12
,, Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
	Sept.		,, Bushire	1	15
,, Muscat	18	1	,, Linga	3	17
,, B. Abbas	20	3	,, B. Abbas	5	19
,, Linga	21	4	,, Muscat	7	21
,, Bushire	24	7	,, Guadur	9	23
,, Fao	25	8	,, Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 690 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Laing, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be receive[d] ... sailing.

Co., Agents.

FERRY ... contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND via THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10th SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's S S. "NORNA," (969 Tons and 230 H. P.,) Captain P B. Jones, will be despatched for Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 14th August, calling at Galle and Singapore. For Freight and Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a HOUSE with two dry GODOWNS, suitable for an Office, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and lately occupied by Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co. and John Dixon, Esquire, Lloyds' Surveyor. Rent moderate. Apply to

BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CER[TIFICATES] ...

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Sir,—In connection with the discussion at the last Meeting of the Bench of Justices relative to the filling up of the appointment of Health Officer, I give notice that at the Special Meeting I shall request the Municipal Commissioner to explain what he considers the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health, appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay. Should the Commissioner's explanation prove unsatisfactory, I shall propose,

It is opposed to the interests of the Municipality that the Consulting Officer of Health should any longer be charged with the executive duties, but an Executive Sanatory Officer should be allotted to superintend the cleansing of the Town.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. COLLUM.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Sir,—I beg to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay on the 12th instant, I shall move the following resolution:—

That whereas the Bench having on the 6th March last passed the following resolution:—

"That the Standing (Finance) Committee be requested to prepare a revised Draft of the Municipal Act of 1865, and that the Commissioner forward to them reports by the Heads of Departments as to the working of the different Sections of the Act," and whereas the Draft Act has been prepared, and is now under consideration by the Standing Committee the appointment of another Select Committee as proposed by the Chairman is unnecessary.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 ,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 ,,	41
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 ,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 ,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic ,,	8	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot ,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyot's French Brace Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace ,,	3
Guyot's West End ,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag ,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas ,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick ,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs ,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs ,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs ,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings ,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs ,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS [illegible] Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH:
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,
The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson,
AND
MADAME RUCHWALDY,
Celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Virtuoz Liszt, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that they will perform immediately after the departure of the Lenton Troupe, on which occasion
A NOVEL INSTRUMENT
of Professor Ruchwaldy's own invention will be exhibited and played upon for the first time in Bombay.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Messrs. LINDLEY & WARREN have a VACANCY for an active and intelligent man as SUB-ASSISTANT. The Applicant must have a good general knowledge of Photography, and be willing to make himself useful. Apply at the Office, Apollo Street, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

...ritius, New York, New Zealand, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mau-

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

per doz.		Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling ,, ditto	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	,, ...
Hock ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,, ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22	0
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22	0
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22	0
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18	8
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	,, 18 9	

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S.& B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

- Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.
- Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
- Suction and Delivery Hose.
- Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
- Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
- Leather Belting.
- Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
- Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
- Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
- Steam Engines.
- Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
- Ornamental Iron Works.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

- 2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
- 1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
- 1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
- 1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
- 1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
- 2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
- 2 Circular Saw Benches.
- 150 Wooden Waggons.
- 76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
- 122 Do. Lorry do do.
- 240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
- 14 Unerected do. do.
- 20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
- Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, formerly a Captain in the service of the East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, and Assistant to the Resident at Indore, and late a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana in India, deceased, who died at Ahmedabad on the 14th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 22nd day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HARRY RIVERS, a Major General of the Corps of Royal Engineers, residing at Bombay, aforesaid, are required on or before the 9th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARIE SIDONIE EDEN, widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 28th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—Bombay.
GENERAL MERCHANT,
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed ex *Glenlee*, from China—

Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea,	Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea,	Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea	Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED per "Borderer":—
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz.
,, ,, in pints at ,, 4-8
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.—Just received, per "City of Pekin," COOKING STOVES, combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first Class English manufacture—

Enchantress No. 6	Rs. 80
Do. ,, 7	Rs. 100
Do. ,, 8	Rs. 115

with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe, Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Forty-two strong serviceable HORSES, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of sale—Cash; and the Animals to be removed without Equipments immediately the Sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the first Purchaser.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General.

Poona, Commissariat Office, 7th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of the Municipal Special Duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF in the Town and Island of Bombay for one, three, or five years, from the 1st October next.

Tenders will be received up to 1st September 1868, at the Bombay Custom House. Tenders should be addressed to LESTOCK REID, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office, in the Custom House.

L. REID,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 7th August 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur [illegible].

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen.—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS,
(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has
THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	,, 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	,, 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.,; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels Rs.	18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT SECURE TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY THE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, invite especial attention to the SECURE IVORY HANDLED AND BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the Handle*, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the Handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives p. doz.	Rs. 22 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, (Knife and Fork)	Rs. 7 0
Dessert Knives ,,	,, 18 0		
Meat Carvers, (Knife and Fork) ,,	,, 7 8	Table Steels each	,, 1 8

ROUND O'BEEF CARVERS, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, *large*, per pair, Net Cash ,, 10 0

Also the 2nd or *medium* size ,, 8 0

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net Prices for Cash pre-payment only.

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	Per Doz.	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks	,,	23	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	,,	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	23	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons	,,	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons	,,	12	0	22	0	22	0
Mustard Spoons	,,	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons	,,	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	,,			3	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	0	8	0	8	0
Soup Ladles	,,	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	Per Inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

⁂ *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

SPOONS AND FORKS, IN SETS

FULL SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 155
King's Pattern	,, 243
Lily Pattern	,, 232

Containing

12 Table Spoons.	2 Mustard Spoons.
12 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
12 Dessert Spoons.	2 Sauce Ladles.
12 Dessert Forks.	2 Gravy Spoons.
12 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
4 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
6 Egg Spoons.	

HALF SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 85
King's Pattern	,, 134
Lily Pattern	,, 127

Containing

6 Table Spoons.	1 Mustard Spoon.
6 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
6 Dessert Spoons.	1 Sauce Ladle.
6 Dessert Forks.	1 Gravy Spoon.
6 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
2 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
3 Egg Spoons.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECENT NOVELS &c. (CLOTH BOUND.)

	Rs.	
The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury	4	8
Good for Nothing: or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Doctor Austin's Guests. By W. Gilbert	4	8
Days of Yore. By Sarah Tytler	3	12
A Syster's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies for Stories	3	12
The ups and downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton	4	8
Alfred Hogart's Household. By Alex. Smith	4	8
Pages in Waiting. By Edmund Yates	8	0
Black. Sheep. Ditto	4	8
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
The Rector and the Doctor's Family	3	12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
The Initials. By the author of Quits, &c.	4	8
The Last of the Cavaliers	4	8
Too Strange not to be True. By Lady G. Fullerton.	4	8
Which shall it be?	4	8
Quits. By the author of The Initials, &c.	4	8
Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her family and friends. Edited by John Timbs	4	8
Milly's Hero. By F. W. Robinson	4	8
The Race for Wealth. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell	4	8
Phemie Keller. ditto	4	8
Far above Rubies. ditto	4	8
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
Guy Deverell. Ditto	4	8
Lady-Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Ned Locksley the Etonian	4	8
The Channings. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Sans Merci: or, Kestrels and Falcons	4	8
The Brockes of Bridlemere. By W. Melville	4	8
General Bounce, &c. ditto	3	12
Digby Grand. ditto	3	12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot	2	12
Silas Marner. ditto	1	14
Scenes of Clerical Life. ditto	4	8
Puniana: or, thoughts wise and otherwise. A new collection of the best riddles, conundrums, jokes, sells, &c., now newly told by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, with nearly 100 designs from his pencil.	6	8
Right at Last, and other tales. By author of Mary Barton, &c.	2	0
Schnick-Schnack: trifles for the little ones	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	13
Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. By P. Kennedy	5	12
Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by Trebutien	5	12
The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery	4	8
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	3	12
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland. By Dodge	2	12
The Journal of a London Playgoer from '51 to '66. By H. Morley	3	12
A French Country Family. By Madame Guizot	3	12
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By G. Macdonald	4	8
A Quiet Nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio, &c.	5	12
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Trafford	4	8
The Clyffards of Clyffe	4	8
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Second Mrs. Tillotson. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing	2	12

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay	110 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New	13 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½pc	Madras Bank	1650 p. s.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	98⅜
China	60 days' sight	214¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	95
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109¼ to 109⅜
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	106
Five and half per cent.		115

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee, Akote	New	215 to 218
Broach		220 to 225
Dhollera, Bhownuggur		225 to 228
Veeravul		200 to 205
Vingorla		210 to 215
Dharwar Sawginned		230 to 232
Khandeish, Barsee		210 to 215

Ready sales ... ... 175 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA—AUG. 5.

THE transactions reported in Government securities were at the following rates:—4 per cent. at Rs. 4-10 and 4-8 discount; Public Works 5 per centz. at Rs. 6-0 premium; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-12 and 9-14 premium; and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 15-2 premium.

In shares the following transactions were reported to-day:—
Bank of Bengal, shares, at Rs. 1,740.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 134.
Bengal Coal Co.'s share, 1 for Rs. 1,220.
Calcutta Docking Co.'s ¼ shares, at Rs. 312.
Central Press Co.'s shares at Rs. 45
East India Railway Stock, at Rs. 242 per £20.
Spence's Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 16.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 95.
Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 7.
Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, only 3 at Rs. 70.
Soom Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 25.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 11.
Dillet, Surgeon Major, Staff Surgeon, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.
[illegible], Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Yates, Lieutenant, Quarter Master, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs 2 to [illegible]	per bale.
Mauritius	Grain	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 11	Hydaspes	Baker	Calcutta, June 1.
	Kennington	Rattray	Put back from sea.
	Shaftesbury (s)	Atkins	China.
	Falkland	Pender	Liverpool, April 9.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 11	Carnatic (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.

INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. "Shaftesbury," which left Hongkong on the 12th July, Singapore on the 4th idem, and Galle on the 4th instant, spoke on the 5th the ship "Princess Somawutty," and passed several other ships bound down. She encountered strong gales of wind from the N. W. and W.

The Schooner *Maki*, Nacoda, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 10th, 10 A. M.—Mail steamer "Candia," from Calcutta, anchored at 9-20 A. M.

GALLE, 10th, 7-51 A. M.—Mail steamer "Colombo," from China, anchored at 7-25 A.M.

GALLE, 10th, 6-30 P.M.—French Mail steamer "Labourdonnais," from Calcutta, anchored at 5-55 P.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 4th August announced the arrivals of the steamer "Mooltan," Thomas Beasley, Suez 12th July. The Telegraph of August 5th announced the arrivals of the steamers "Alexandra," G. M. Anderson, Aden, 1st July; "Cashmere," H. J. Dickinson, Bombay, 15th July; and ship "Charles Buckland," Nacoda, Juddah, 13th June.

DEPARTURES.—4th August, ship "Star of Denmark," barque "Mocq Bailly." 5th August, ships "Winged Hunter," "Ernestine," "Prince Eugene," "Bengollyun," and barque "Tacna."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BROACH, 10TH, 1 A.M.—Interruption Baroda both lines since 0 hours.

KURRACHEE, 9TH, 11-20 A.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 8th August, via Russia 7th August.

BARODA, 10TH, 1-20 P.M.—Intimation received Nurbudda bridge destroyed. Total interruption. River flooded and impassable.

COMPTA, 11TH, 6 A.M.—Interruption Mangalore continues.

BOMBAY, 11TH, 5-50 P.M.—Communication Nassick.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 10TH, 9-7 A.M.—Cloudy, wind strong south westerly, barometer 29·91, thermometer 78, rain 34 cents.

CANNANORE, 10TH, 9 15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, barometer 29·97, thermometer 78, rain fall 98 cents.

PAUMBEN, 10TH, 12 P.M.—Wind S. S. W., weather fine, thermometer 87, barometer 29·94.

VINGORLA, 10TH, 12 P.M.—Weather, cloudy, thermometer 79, wind west strong, rain 46 cents.

COCHIN, 10TH, 9 A.M.—Wind N. W., weather fine, thermometer 81, barometer 29·21, sky cumulus.

KOLAPORE, 10TH, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 74.

TUTICORIN, 10TH, 9 A.M.—Light westerly winds, thermometer 88, weather fair.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

***Bombay Gazette* Press, 1868.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the REPAIRS of the Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" up to the 16th August next, at Noon, at Messrs. NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Particulars will be given at the above place.

G. B. AREY.

FOR SALE,

SCOTCH WHISKEY, from the celebrated Glenmorangie Distillery (15 over-proof). Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

BRANDY, Leon DeBussy, first quality, Rs. 23 per doz.
second do. " 18 do.

SODAWATER MACHINE, by Hayward, Tyler, & Co.
LEMONADE BOTTLES.

Apply to G. B. GLADDING, Marine Street.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of COWASJEE JEHANGHIER JUSSAWALLA.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of HALF PER CENT. on the amount of the admitted Claims, will be paid to Creditors at the Office of the Trustees on and after WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
SAM. W. READ, } Trustees.

Bombay, 10th August 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Owing to extraordinary floods in the River Nerbudda, and the partial inundation of the adjacent country, the line has been rendered impassable, and no Passengers, Horses, Carriages, Parcels, or Goods, can be conveyed from Stations south of, to stations north of, Unclesur until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 11th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contract for the REMOVAL of SAND, STONE, MUD, &c., from the Sea-shore and Creeks in the TALOOKAS of SALSETTE and PANWELL, in the Tanna Collectorate, for the year 1868-69, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on WEDNESDAY the 19th August 1868.

The conditions of Contract will be made known at the time of Sale.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 8th August 1868.

HIGH COURT.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Petition of RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE PARUCK, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, who lately traded in Bombay in the name of RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE PARUCK.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the trader, RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE PARUCK, be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August instant, in my Chambers, at 10-30 in the forenoon; and further, that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Bombay Summachar*, and *Jami-Jamshed*.—Dated the 10th day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

Under the distinguished Patronage
of the
NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CITIZENS OF BOMBAY,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

LAST NIGHT
OF THIS COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

ENTIRELY NEW AND SELECT PROGRAMME.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle........ Rs. 5 | Gallery ....Rs. 2
Stalls.................. " 3 | Pit........................ " 1

Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT FRIDAY NEXT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	
Adventures of a Strolling Player	1	8
The Lamp. Vol. for January to June 1868	3	12
Punch. Vol. LIV. Ditto	6	4
George Geith, and Griffith Gaunt.—Each	1	8
Mrs. Brown at Paris	0	12
Mildred's Wedding	1	8
Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife. (Cloth bound.)	2	12
—— Henry Dunbar. Ditto.	2	12
Gray's Poetical Works. (B. India Classics.)	1	14
The Lady of the Lake. Ditto.	1	14
Young's Search after Livingstone	4	8
The Lathe and its Uses	11	4
Locke's Elementary Lessons in Astronomy	4	0
Thomas's Early Sassanian Cones, &c.	5	12
Westall on Training, &c.	0	12
"Wrinkles;" or, Hints for Sportsmen	4	8
The Hunting-Grounds of the Old World	5	12
The Forest and the Field	15	12
Shakespeare's Wild Sports of India	3	12
Ravenstein's Gymnastics	6	4
Howard's Gymnastics. New edition 1868	5	12
Cavendish and Baldwin on Whist.—Each	2	12
Clarke's English Dictionary	3	0
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence	3	12
New Standard Authors	0	12
Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel, and Explorations, &c. By W. B. Lord, R.A., and T. Baines, M.R.G.S. Parts 1 to 5.	9	8
Les Outlas du Missouri (French.)	2	12
Le Roman de deux Jeunes Femmes (French.)	2	4

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 11th August 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., at their Rooms, by order of the Liquidators of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, the remaining three Screw Steamers, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA," built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to
Bombay, 11th August 1868. BENNETT & Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

NOW READY,
SUPPLEMENT No. I. of
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

Containing a Report of the Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting, with other interesting particulars connected with the Surat Municipality.

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Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 12th August to WEDNESDAY the 26th August 1868, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

10th August 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer "Norna" on the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 18th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet*
OVERLAND MAIL,	Aug. 18th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"		"
China Mail	Aug. 21st.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Sep. 4th	"	"
Cape of Good Hope	"		"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the		

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman.*
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.	J. RANKEN, Esq.
W. E. CRUM, Esq.	J. SOMERVILLE, Esq., M.D.
Captain A. DAVIDSON, R.E.	F. A. SPENCER, Esq.
D. GRAHAM, Esq.	N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes......Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class........................... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes.......... 10 "

Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

THE public have been so taken up of late with all that immediately concerns the Abyssinian success, that they have not yet settled down into the usual *bird's eye* view of the expedition, which invariably follows a feat of arms. As soon as the details have been dissected, and the absolute history of a war has been put before the public, a period of comparison ensues. Sometimes the elation consequent on success subsides into an unfavorable comparative criticism, sometimes the contrary is the case. In the case of the late expedition, there will be, and are no doubt, many silly comparisons drawn, the favorite probably being Hannibal's journey over the Alps. This is a fine field for literary old-clothes men. Sir Robert Napier's difficulties may be made mere child's play after the Punic General's feat, or Hannibal a bungler, who would have benefitted by the example of the Abyssinian expedition, could he have foreseen the way in which it was to be conducted. We all know how that eternal cruet-stand with its vinegar apparatus for cracking rocks would be offered up on the literary altar. There are some even now who would compare Theodore to Leonidas, and assert that he died as nobly as did the brave Greek against the overwhelming hosts of Persia. We know there are such, and that they wish—or pretend to wish—that Sir Robert may be tried with Mr. Eyre. The only venture at all similar to this expedition of ours, though far more important in its results, was the celebrated passage of Napoleon the Great across the Alps, on that campaign which ended in the battle of Marengo, and secured the transalpine territories once more to the dominion of France. The great point in that wonderful enterprize was not merely the actual passage of the mountains, but the marvellous secrecy and dispatch with which it was accomplished. The eyes of all Europe were upon him, sharpened by fear, and by self-interest; each power was intently watching the movements of the master in war. France was swarming with spies who sent almost daily bulletins to their employers, and who noted each troop of cavalry, every company of infantry, which moved a league in any definite direction.

Towards the end of April 1800 the First Consul had returned from Egypt, to find the whole of his conquests in Northern Italy, again in the hands of the Austrians. Massena was caged in Genoa with 10,000 men, beseiged by Ott at the head of 25,000. Suchet on the other side of the Var was menaced by Melas with 40,000 men to whom he could oppose but 12,000. Every pass of the Alps was guarded by the Imperial troops, and France herself was threatened.

The total number of Austrians reached 100,000, but these were spread over so large a space, that their front extended to at least 200 miles. This immense length of line was naturally an element of weakness, and it is evident that the weakest part would be at the extremities where it would take a longer time to concentrate the troops in case of attack. The two points which appear most natural to attack would be Turin or Nice, the limits of the Austrian line. By attacking the army of the Var, first effecting a junction with Suchet, Napoleon would, if victorious, compel the enemy to retreat over the mountains. By attacking Turin they would be obliged to retreat also, but in both cases on their own line of communication—but he wished to destroy them utterly. It was necessary to deceive the enemy as to his movements, or they would take care to secure a safe retreat at all hazards. There was only one way to do this, that was to cross the Alps silently and secretly, and this the First Consul determined to accomplish.

In order to blind the eyes of Europe with regard to his design, he set forth the following scheme:—He caused it to be given out, that he was about to form a grand army of reserve at Dijon, thus intimating that he would reinforce the army of the Rhine, then operating on the Danube under Moreau. Of course, the secret emissaries of the foreign powers instantly repaired thither, and finding none but the invalids and the tail of the forces assembling there, treated the whole matter as a joke, a mere bravado. In the meantime, however, General Marescot had examined the passes of the Great Bernard, and reported its passibility, with the proviso that it was barely possible to surmount the difficulties of crossing. *Peut on passer?* said Napoleon. *Oui, général, mais avec peine.*—"Then let us proceed." A sum of money was sent to the St. Bernard monastery, and orders given for a large supply of provisions to be prepared. The Dijon scheme was a bait merely to attract attention. The real rendezvous was Lausanne. Small parties of men were despatched to the neighbourhood of that city, receiving clothes, arms, and ammunition at different petty depots, nowhere assembling in conspicuous numbers, till little by little 35,000 men were ready to march. Moreau was ordered to detach 15,000 men under Moncey to proceed by the St. Gothard to Milan.

Now came the difficulties of the ascent. The guns were concealed in the trunks of trees hollowed out for the purpose. Their carriages were packed and numbered, and to each man was assigned a place. To every gun 100 men were allotted, and the advance guard ascended at night. At the summit, the weary soldiers discovered that food had been prepared, and was ready for them in the monastery. Six days' provisions had been already packed on mules, and each man carried enough for six days more. The descent was more difficult. The snow afforded a very insecure footing, and several men, guns, and mules disappeared down the precipices of that almost unknown mountain. On the 14th May the advance guard ascended, and on the 20th the whole army and its general were across. Melas was entirely ignorant of the existence even of such an army until the advance guard had absolutely fought with, and repulsed a small body of troops at Chatillon. Lannes advances on Turin to deceive Melas, and Napoleon passing by Bard, with guns wrapped in tow, and dragged along in silence by night, takes Ivrea, and on the 2nd of June enters Milan. So quietly had all this been done that Melas was unaware of the passage having been effected. He had heard that large bodies of men had been seen, but no guns. The roads had been laid with dung and straw, and by the device of wrapping the guns in tow, they passed in perfect silence.

Now that we have given a brief outline of the passage itself, we need go no further. We all know how Melas won Marengo, and Zach lost it again the same day, and thereby threw up his last chance of rendering abortive that triumph, not so much of the powers of the body as of those of the mind. It is here that the campaign of Marengo differs from our little war in Abyssinia. Setting aside the disparity in numbers, for what 10,000 could do 35,000 could do, the passage of the Alps was remarkable more for its secrecy and celerity than for its physical difficulties. A large force had to cross from one populous and fertile country to another, not only populous, but swarming with the veteran soldiers of a victorious enemy, under able and experienced officers. Not only this, but a host of concealed and therefore more dangerous enemies, were intently watching every movement, with the double incentive of greed and fear. In the face of this, the feat was not only accomplished, but triumphantly so, without disaster and with perfect accuracy of movement in regard to time. On the other hand let us look into the Abyssinian expedition. An army of 10,000 men had to be carried across the sea to a totally desert place, *i.e.*, wanting in every convenience for landing troops and collecting them together. The country was almost unknown, its resources had been subjected to no previous strain by which the amount of food, &c., it could supply might be calculated, and instead of a single mountain, no less than 400 miles of steep ranges had to be crossed. It was uncertain whether there would be any resistance or or not, either from the people of the country or the immediate enemy.

The difference plainly lies in this; the one was a great strategetical feat, planned by a man of genius and carried out with enthusiasm; the other a matter of steady perseverance long determined on, and accomplished with the energy and endurance of skilful men. The one was the type of the French genius, and can never be surpassed; the other an example of the only quality Napoleon ever envied in the English, and which brought him low at last—British determination and pluck.

A CURIOUS incident in the "little war" going on in the state of Keonjhur, in Bengal, is the temporary extension of the Whipping Act (VI. of 1864) to that part of that country.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON, according to a General Order, "is sorry to notify that, in consequence of the many regimental changes which have taken place in meeting the requirements of the recent expedition to Abyssinia and of the Overland Transport service, by which the workshops of British regiments have been partially disorganized, the Annual Exhibition at Poona cannot be held during the present year."

WE thought it was understood, or at least expected, that Mr. Bruce Norton of Madras would succeed Mr. Maine on his retirement from the post of law member of the Viceregal Council. The "Friend of India," however, mentions no other than Sir Charles Jackson as the "probable" man. Sir Charles' activity and haleness are remarkable, but we should be surprised to find a man of his age taking up heavy duties in India for a series of years. The "Friend's" paragraph is as follows:—"Who is to succeed Mr. Maine as law member of Council in April next? If it was found impossible to induce one of the governing class at home to come out as finance minister, we fear India must not reckon on enjoying the services of another jurist like Mr. Maine or of a lawyer like Sir Barnes Peacock. The appointment of Sir Charles Jackson is, therefore, most probable. From his many personal qualities, his high character, and his general ability, none will be so welcome. And if he lacks the special qualifications required in a jurist and legislator, we must remember that the strong tide of legislation is beginning to ebb, and that the Government of India requires rather a sound legal adviser and experienced counsellor. After April next the heaviest portion of the last of the codes, that of substantive civil law, will have been passed. Sir Charles Jackson, if appointed, will in many respects resemble Mr. Ritchie as law member, and we could not accord him higher praise. We may add that he will be too conscientious to sacrifice his duty for Simla every year."

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE is not to be the next Governor General of India. Apart from our correspondent's announcement of the fact as probable, we may state it on the highest authority. Under ordinary circumstances the selection would fall to be made at the end of next month. Were there the slightest possibility that Lord Stanley would accept the office, all parties would unite in approving the selection. With Lord Stanley here and the Duke of Argyll in the India House, India would see a strong and self-acting Government for the first time in the past twelve years. But India is more likely to receive as its Governor General one who may be best described as "a dark horse"—a young statesman of capacity as Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, but unknown to fame. We rejoice to see Lord Mayo now spoken of as utterly out of the question. We hope that, for once, the Tory party will be virtuous in a matter of patronage, especially as they have no good nominee, and postpone the appointment till the new House of Commons decides who are to be in power. This would involve only the detention in India of Sir John Lawrence for a month or two longer during the pleasant cold season. We heartily wish his Excellency would remain another year.—*Friend of India.*

H. S. H. PRINCE FREDERIC of Schleswig Holstein was well, at Barnsowlay in Cashmere, on the 23rd ultimo. His Highness may be expected through Delhi early in November next; where he will remain for a few days, to enable him to visit the Kootub and other sights of Delhi —*Mofussilite.*

THE Fort at Sistan, which is now under construction by the Persians, is making rapid progress. Seven thousand forces, both cavalry and infantry, are encamped near the Fort. All the chiefs in the neighbourhood of Sistan have paid their allegiance to the Persian Commander, Meer Allum Khan.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE are told (says the *Englishman*) that the Nizam of Hyderabad has of late given orders for the reconstruction of the rest-houses in his territories. A large sum has been placed at the disposal of the Engineer Department by the Durbar for this purpose. The new serais, it is said, are to be constructed on a large and princely scale.

WE hear that it is in contemplation to adopt a cheap telegraph message rate, by which an ordinary business telegram may be sent to any part of India for one rupee. This is a step in the right direction. If the number of words to be allowed for address and message be made as liberal as possible, the arrangement will prove of great benefit to the commercial and general community.—*Indian Daily News.*

SOME time ago, some members of the Indian Civil Service preferred a request to the Supreme Government to be allowed the privilege of transfer from one Presidency to another. The request was, however, refused by the Government of India on the ground that it has already been ruled that it is inexpedient to permit the transfer of civilians from one division to another. This ruling, the Viceroy holds, applies with even greater force to such a proposal as that for the transfer of civilians from Presidency to Presidency.—*Englishman.*

SOMETIME back the Government of India decided that the personal allowance of an uncovenanted servant, if it is given as a compensation for loss of salary, is like salary to be subject to deduction during absence on leave, but if granted as a reward for meritorious service, must be viewed in a different light and exempted from all deduction. This decision of the India Government has been over-ruled by the Secretary of State who has directed that in all cases, where leave of absence is granted to an uncovenanted servant on the receipt of a personal allowance, that allowance, whether granted as a compensation for loss of salary or bestowed as a reward for meritorious service, is to be subject to deduction like salary.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE "Sindian" reports the following remarks made by Judge Widdicombe at the District Court before proceeding to hear the case referred to:—"I think it is only right, and in justice to myself, that I should state openly in Court that, some time ago, the defendant in this suit wrote to me requesting that I would grant him an interview. I do not remember whether it was before or after this action was filed, but I granted his request; the result of which was that, during the interview, he had the impudence to allude in a most pointed way to the subject of this suit. In the whole course of my judicial experience, I must say that I never met with such impertinence, for I can call it nothing else. When I was in Hydrabad some ignorant Zemindars would come to my bungalow and speak to me about their suits; but, in their case it was excusable because they were men who did not know better. But for the defendant Nundeeram, who was at one time an officer of this Court, to have presumed to have endeavoured to lead me into a conversation bearing on a matter which he knew was coming before me judicially, was a piece of impudence not to be surpassed; and as I see the defendant sitting in Court to-day, I take the opportunity of telling him so." Nundeeram, the person referred to, was at one time Nazir of the District Court.

The *Gazette* of 1st August publishes the final debate in the Governor General's Legislature on the passing of the Oudh Rent Bill. Mr. Strachey and Sir W. Mansfield indulged in somewhat extravagant and not altogether accurate remarks, when congratulating the Government on the conclusion of the Oudh discussions of the past four years. The latter went so far as to say, that "the passage of this law would be deemed hereafter a bright illustration of the history of the Viceregal reign, and that it would throw into the shade feats of government and policy which the public at present might consider more brilliant." Sir John Lawrence was much more modest, and true, in confining himself to the manly declaration that "all that he had done in the matter he rejoiced at having done." His Excellency deserves praise of a very different character from that offered to him by his two colleagues. Sir John Lawrence frankly accepted defeat at the hands of an officer of his own selection, Mr. Davies, whose enquiry demolished his Excellency's assumption of the existence of tenant right in Oudh; and he agreed to an admirable compromise, due to the public as well as official opinion of both England and India, under which the position of the tenant and talookdar alike is improved, and their relations have been happily defined for ever.—*Friend of India.*

THE attention of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh has been directed towards the improvement of the local breed of horses. At the requisition of Mr. Davis several stallions have been sent from the nearest studs to Lucknow. This is decidedly a move in the right direction. There is no reason whatever why a country like India, abounding as it does in the fine open plains, should not possess as fine a breed of horses as any country in Asia. Of course, if the matter is left to the people, the breed will soon deteriorate, because it will be nobody's interest to improve it, or keep up the best strains. In Arabia and Turkistan breeding is quite as much attended to as it is in England. In India, however, it is a matter of chance and opportunity. The result is seen in that wonderful little animal—the Indian tat—the poorest specimen, perhaps, of the equine race to be found in the world. The movement should not, however, be confined to Lucknow. The Government might very easily pick out a few decidedly horsey localities as a beginning, and place at their disposal some well-bred, strong, and serviceable stallions. A little tact, or the superintendence of an English jockey accustomed to breeding, or able to pick out good mares, would in a few years result in rendering India independent, in an emergency, of the breeding establishments of Australia and the Cape. As we have said, the experiment initiated by Mr. Davis cannot be too highly commended, and might be followed with advantage in some parts of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Rajpootana.—*Englishman.*

A MANDALAY letter of the 19th ultimo, in the "Rangoon Gazette," says—"Captain Sladen is expected back in Mandalay next month. He will probably come by the Theinnee route. An individual, who calls himself a Russian, has offered his services to the king to train his cavalry. It is also reported that an English officer, now in Rangoon, has been offered an appointment in the king's army. The king has also, I hear, expressed a desire, through Father Abona, to obtain French, Italian, and Prussian officers to train his troops."

THE "Siam Weekly Monitor" states that the King of Siam was preparing one of his numerous steam yachts, the "Royal Sovereign," to make a trip into the Gulf, of Siam to witness the solar eclipse on the 18th August. An astronomical mission from France was expected in Bangkok, bringing out the new French consul for Siam, a Monsieur Grose, late H. I. M. consul at the Danubian Principalities. The astronomical mission was to proceed to the French settlement at Saigon.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH AUG. AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was easier.

Fair Dhollera 7½d.

The Manchester market is quiet but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings 8s. 3d.
8¼lbs. do. 9s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 0¼d.

The ships "Babington," "Ophelia," "Montrose," "Dhuleep Singh," "Bellamy," and "Compadre" have arrived from Bombay.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, 7TH AUGUST.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d. Market declining.

BOMBAY.

ON Monday evening, Major-General Rivers, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Rushton, Chief Engineer of that line, were entertained at a farewell dinner in Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, by the staff of the Railway and other gentlemen. A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's paper.

YESTERDAY, the flood between Tanna and Callian on the G. I. P. Railway had sufficiently subsided to admit of the traffic being carried on as usual.

TRAFFIC on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been interrupted beyond Unclesur by heavy floods in the Nurbudda. We are indebted to the Company for the following information:—"Telegrams were received at a late hour on Monday evening announcing that 'two spans on each line' of the Nurbudda viaduct had been swept away by the floods. It may be remarked that after the experience of the monsoon floods of 1867 the Nurbudda viaduct was lengthened by six spans at its southern extremity. The spans which have now been carried away are believed to be about four spans distant from the southern end of the present lengthened viaduct. There was a heavy flood also on Monday in the Taptee, and a great quantity of water ran over the railway and country between that river and the Nurbudda. The passenger train, which left Surat yesterday morning northwards, had to return from Unclesur. The telegraphic information as to the floods, and injury to the railway resulting therefrom, is at present imperfect, owing to an interruption of the telegraph north of Surat. No traffic can be booked from any station south of Unclesur (5 miles from the Nurbudda) until further notice, but arrangements will be made to restore communication as soon as the subsidence of the floods, which is reported as commencing, admits. The Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, accompained by Captain White, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, left Grant Road station for the Nurbudda yesterday morning."

THE following additional passenger sailed yesterday per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Perrins, to Aden and Suez.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Parker.

Major General Rivers did not leave by this steamer, as had been expected.

THE weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, informs us that the crops of bajree, jowaree, &c., were reported to be in a good state in all the talookas. Transplantation of rice was being carried on energetically in the Sanund talooka, where there had been a good fall of rain; while in others its progress was tardy, owing to want of rain. The state of public health was good.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the acting Chief Magistrate sentenced a Mussulman named Abdool Raymon Ismail to receive twelve stripes, for stealing seventeen pieces of wearing apparel and a silver whistle, of the collective value of twenty rupees, belonging to one Ahmed Mahomed.

DR. LUMSDAINE, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Monday last at Walkeshwur, concerning the death of the Hindoo woman named Muthee, who was found drowned in a tank on the previous day. The deceased had a quarrel with a woman named Gunga, the first wife of her husband, who seems to have reprimanded her on account of her not paying proper attention to their husband's meals. When the husband returned home from his work, Gunga told him what had occurred between them. He, without making any sort of enquiry into the matter, struck both of them with a cane. Deceased took this much to heart, and immediately afterwards left the house without telling anybody where she was going. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 471: of these 295 were Hindoos, of whom 191 were males; 31 Mussulmans, 20 being males; 135 Parseess, 50 being males; 8 Christians, 6 being males; and 2 of other castes, of whom one was a male. With regard to ages there were 115 under ten years of age, 102 under twenty, 172 between twenty and forty, 73 between forty and sixty, and 9 upwards of sixty. Out of the 471 patients treated, 224 were cured, 208 absented, and 39 are remaining under treatment.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 28th May, at 5 P.M.

PRESENT—Commander G. T. Robinson, vice-president, in the chair;—J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., F.R.G.S.; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; F. J. Candy, Esq., M.A.; J. Firth, Esq.; K. R. Kama, Esq.; Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; Dhirajram Dalpatram, Esq., G.G.M.C.; J. Mackinlay, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—members: and Lieutenant Henry Morland, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S, honorary secretary.

VISITORS—Lieut. J. Brebner, and William Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ELECTIONS—Shantaram Narayan, Esq., and Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.

MEMBER PROPOSED—William Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.

Several donations to the Library were announced, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

Among the several communications read before the Society, the following was transmitted by the Bombay Government:—

From JOHN KIRK, M.D., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar, to H. A. CHURCHILL, Esquire, C.B., Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar.

SIR,—The natives attribute the present disorders at Quiloa to the "Maviti," a people well known on the Nyassa Lake, and of whom many rumours reach the coast by the trading Arabs. The true Maviti of the hills west of Nyassa came originally from Zulu land, where their Chief rules as feudal lord from Delagoa Bay to Senna on the Zambezi, exacting tribute from the Crown estates of Portugal on the south bank of that river. The founder of this branch of the Kaffir family was Ziti, brother to Zulu. On the death of successive Chiefs it has been the custom in Zulu land, as among the Arabs of Oman, for the members of the Chief's family to strive for supreme power, the unsuccessful claimants being either killed or quitting the country with their followers, and amalgamating with the outlying people, or if powerful enough taking the country that best suits them. In this way Mosilikatye founded the Matibele, a people whose name is still the terror of Southern Africa.

2. [illegible] about the time when Manakhouse, the late Chief of the Maziti (people of Ziti) began to rule the country south of the Zambezi, a small band crossed that river, near Senna, and taking the tribal name of Maziti fought their way along the mountain ranges which overhang the eastern side of the Shire and Lake Nyassa. The lands of Bororo of the Manganja and Waiao were desolated in their line of march. Men and women were remorselessly killed, only those between the ages of five and ten being spared; these the Maziti took, to bring up, not as slaves, but as free men of their tribe. In the Waiao country they found abundance of cattle, which they drove off. At last having gone round the north end of the Nyassa Lake, they settled on a high plateau 4,000 feet above the sea, in a healthy land well suited for cattle, in which their only riches consist.

3. In 1860 Dr. Livingstone and myself met the outlying guards of these people, but were unable to gain access to their Chief. We were fortunate then in having one Matibele, who had been taken in war, and others who spoke fluently the Zulu language among our escort. In dress, as in language, those we saw corresponded exactly with the natives of Natal. On the Nyassa the sorcerers or witches are known as Mafiti or Maviti, a native corruption of their proper name, meaning as modified in the Nyassa tongue, so in the island of Zanzibar it gives to the native mind the idea of "Warriors." Although these Maviti have the language, mode of warfare, and habits of the Southern Zulus, the individuals we saw certainly had no Zulu blood, but their filed teeth proclaimed them to be children, now grown up, of the tribes through which the conquerors had passed.

4. These people are in the habit of sending out marauding parties to keep their borders a desert, and thus protect their cattle posts from sudden attack, and to make war on all who possess flocks and herds. The Maravi, Manganja, and A-Bisa have thus in succession suffered, and I have myself been a witness to the utter destruction which follows in their track. This system of plunder they have lately carried out along the Kooma, and the Arabs believe that the maranders who are causing so much bloodshed at the present time in the neighbourhood of Quiloa, are these genuine Maviti of the Lake. From the crude reports which reach us it is impossible to form a definite opinion as to whether this is or is not the case, but for my own part I am inclined to think that these people are a mixed band of Waiao and other tribes, who, from contact with the Maviti of the interior, have adopted in part their mode of warfare and dress.—I have, &c.,

JOHN KIRK.

Dated March 6th, 1868.

The business of the monthly meeting having been brought to a termination, that of the annual meeting was entered on, and the following gentlemen were declared, from the voting lists scrutinized by the committee, to be the office-bearers for the ensuing Session of 1868-69:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, C.S.; Commander G. T. Robinson; the Hon'ble George Foggo.

RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE—James Taylor, Esq.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., F.R.G.S.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik; J. Connon, Esq., M.A.; J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.; Captain G. F. Henry; the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy; Cowasjee Jehanghierjee Readymoney, Esq.; Venayekrow J. Sunkersett, Esq.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—Sir Alex. Grant, Bart, LL.D.; Colonel H. J. Barr; Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.; H. E. General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.; General G. LeGrand Jacob, C.B.; Colonel Sir A. B. Kemball, C.B., K.C.S.I., F.R.G.S.; T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S.; H. E. Rear-Admiral George St. Vincent King, C.B., R.N.

AUDITORS—Major J. T. Annesley, and James Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., were re-elected joint auditors of the Society's cash accounts for the past year.

Captain Morland then proceeded to submit to the Society the following brief summary of the proceedings of the past session:—

ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year under review the Society met four times, and the following were the only three papers that were laid before them:—

1. Memorandum on the Geological action on the South Coast of Kattyawar, and in the Runn of Kutch, by William Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F. G. S.—Contributed by the author.

2. Report of a Journey made by Captain E. C. Ross, Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur, along that portion of the Mekran Coast, which lies between Cape Jask and Gwadur.—Contributed by Government.

3. Supplementary Memorandum on the Geological action on the South Coast of Kattyawar, and in the Runn of Kutch; also on the adjacent Coast line, as far as Kurrachee, by William Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.—Contributed by the author.

Among the three papers noticed above, two were contributed by a gentleman not in any way connected with the Society, but who yet took a warm interest in their affairs. It is indeed a matter of regret to add here that, notwithstanding the appeal made by me last year, not a single member has come forward during the last session to favour the Society with an original communication. It is, however, hoped that the coming year will be more fruitful of papers than the last.

The total number of members on the roll of the Society at the last annual meeting was 151. Since then the following gentlemen were admitted to membership of the Society:—Alexander Gibson, Esq.; J. Macdonald, Esq.; F. W. Pickering, Esq.; James Sewell White, Esq.; Shantaram Narayan, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.—making a total of 157 members. Against this, however, the Society have lost 16 members, of whom there have been removed—By death—5,—The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.; M. H. Scott, Esq.; C. Leggett, Esq.; Kulliandas Mohundas, Esq.; Edward Chapple, Esq. By retirement from India—5,—John Ritchie, Esq.; Richard Willis, Esq.; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. D. Glasse; Surgeon Major W. Campbell, M.D.; C. Forjett, Esq. By resignation of membership—6,—Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq.; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Cowasji Manockji, Esq.; Homeji Cursetji Dady, Esq.; F. King, Esq.; Captain Van-Heythuysen—In all 16 members, leaving a balance of 141 members at this date.

An appeal was made to some of our influential and leading gentlemen to extend their patronage to the Society by membership. This was, however, partially successful. One cause which detracts from the success of the Society is doubtless the very undesirable situation of the room they at present occupy. Government have been applied to for one of the rooms below the Library of the Asiatic Society vacated by Colonel Worgan, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, but no reply has yet been received to the application.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher joined the Society in the year 1859. He went home last year to recruit a failing health, and was suddenly snatched away from the sphere of his usefulness On the receipt of the news of this lamentable occurrence, the Society, in appreciation of his valuable services rendered since his connection with them, recorded the following resolution:—"That this Society place on record the expression of the deep sorrow with which they have heard of the death of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher—M.A.,—for nine years a respected member of the Society, and latterly one of their vice presidents,—and their testimony to his amiable disposition, high character, and the warm interest he has always taken in the affairs of the Society."

Copies of the general index to the contents of the first seventeen volumes of the Society's Transactions, combined with catalogues of the books, maps, charts, &c., were placed before the Society in September last. It is needless to remind them that this work was undertaken by Mr. Kennelly on account of the benefaction of Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq., who had placed at their disposal the sum of Rs. 3,500 for the purpose. £231-5-3, or Rs. 2,406-11-6, have been spent on account of this publication, and the balance of Rs. 1,093-4-6 available from this grant was, by their permission, appropriated for their general purposes.

The collection of books ordered on account of the Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck grant has come to hand. Rs. 1,500 were presented by the donor, out of which £132-4-9, or Rs. 1,379-8-0, were required for the purchase of the books. The surplus—Rs. 120-8-0—has been laid out in the purchase of a bookcase for the accommodation of this valuable collection.

Rs. 1,000, out of the Premchund Roychund grant of Rs. 5,000 made for the purchase of maps, charts, &c., were by a resolution of the Society retained for their general purposes. Rs. 538-10-11 have been disbursed in purchasing maps, &c. There is now, therefore, a balance of Rs. 3,461-5-1 available from this grant, which will be applied towards making other accessions to the Library according to the requirements of the Society.

Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee had granted the sum of Rs. 1,000 for reprint of volume 6 of the Society's Transactions. The total amount required, however, on account of this publication was £151-18-2, or Rs. 1,594-5-2. The excess of Rs. 594-5-2 has therefore been borne by the Society out of their general funds.

Of the Frere Portrait Fund, £100, (Rs. 1,054-15-1) have been remitted to W. E. Frere, Esq., being first instalment on account of the execution of his portrait. There is a balance of Rs. 610-11-11 with the Society on account of this fund. The disposal of the remittance, the selection of an artist, the size of the portrait, &c., have been left entirely to Mr. Frere's discretion, and it is to be hoped that the portrait, when received, would realize the expectations of the subscribers.

The sum of £26-10-10, or Rs. 280, was remitted to the Royal Geographical Society of London in September last, being the amount collected up to that date for the Speke Memorial. There is a balance with the Society of Rs. 10 on account of this fund, which, together with the subscriptions still under recovery, shall be remitted to England in due course.

The most important feature in the proceedings of the last session calling for prominent notice here, is a scheme, at present under the consideration of the Society, for the compilation of an Anglo-Vernacular Index of Indian Geographical names. Mr. Burgess, who has all along evinced the greatest interest in our affairs, first called the Society's attention to this important matter, and is therefore entitled to their best acknowledgments for originating the idea. An outline of a general plan having been agreed upon by the sub-committee appointed for its preparation, was approved of by the Society, who unanimously resolved to recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Government of Bombay. As this scheme is yet in an infant state, and its success somewhat doubtful, it is premature to expatiate at length on the subject. In the event of the undertaking being carried out, the proposed scheme will supply a long felt want, and lend valuable aid to the cause of science.

The eighteenth volume, comprising the Society's Transactions for the years 1865-66-67, is, this day submitted. I have to represent to the Society the invaluable assistance which I have received from my clerk, Mr. Balvant Krishnarao Palekar in editing this volume. He has all along shown the greatest intelligence, assiduity, and zeal in the discharge of his duties.

At the conclusion of the report, the annual statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Society from 1st May 1867 to 30th April 1868, submitted to the Society, showed a balance of Rs. 7,021-14-7 to their credit. This sum comprised the cash balances of three other funds in trust with the Society.

The report submitted by the secretary having been adopted, Dr. Birdwood observed that the chief cause of the Society's want of success was the obscure situation of the room in which they met. It was the dingiest, dustiest, closest, and meanest room in the Town Hall. He remarked that he had applied to Government for the rooms on the ground-floor of the Town Hall, below the Library of the Asiatic Society, being made over to the Society. Should this application be complied with, he would be very happy to make over two of the rooms to the Geographical and Medical and Physical Societies, so that all the learned societies of Bombay might be brought together in the northern wing of the Town Hall. He feared, however, that some military departments wanted the rooms applied for by him; and, in anticipation of their being quartered on them, would move "That the Geographical Society having heard that the rooms under the Library of the Asiatic Society applied for by them have been made over to the military department, would, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject (No. 96 dated the 24th December 1867) respectfully urge on Government their prior and weightier claim to the same."

The resolution was seconded by Captain Morland, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Firth remarked, that seeing Mr. Sowerby present to whom the Society was indebted for the original article No. VII. which appears at page 97 et seq. of the Society's recently issued volume, he would take this opportunity of mentioning that Mr. Sowerby had aided the Society with a very interesting contribution on a subject which was now attracting much attention, and on which opinions were variously expressed by many experienced professional men. The illustration of facts and data such as Mr. Sowerby had written were aids to a correct understanding of the theory of the supposed rise or depression of our coast line, which, according to his paper, had not taken place, as the apparent rise or depression was due solely to the change of Mean Sea Level, brought about by certain influences of the tidal wave. The Model Charts illustrated Mr. Sowerby's statement very clearly, and Mr. Firth hoped Mr. Sowerby would, as contemplated, favour this Society with a further paper on the subject at some early date. Mr. Firth further remarked that the expense of colouring Model Charts was almost beyond the means of the Society, but Mr. Sowerby had very kindly offered to help in that matter, so that the Society would be relieved of some considerable expense on that head.

Mr. Sowerby remarked that he would have much pleasure in preparing the Charts. That this method of treating charts is not unkown to Hydrographers; it showed the bed of the ocean in a remarkably clear manner, and by a careful study of such charts, the peculiarities of coasts could be ascertained. He intimated his intention of preparing a paper on the great tides of the Indian Ocean, the peculiar oscillation of which within 30 degrees (1800 miles) was quite a discovery, and deserved further investigation.

It was then proposed by Dr. Birdwood, seconded by Mr. Atmaram Pandurang and unanimously carried, that Captain Morland was entitled to the best acknowledgments of the Society for vol. 18 of the Transactions laid before them.

On the motion of Dr. Birdwood, seconded by Mr. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, the best thanks of the Society were voted to the office-bearers for their zealous and effective services during the past year, and the meeting adjourned to September next.

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BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

NINETEENTH DAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

THE attendance to-day was not nearly so large as on the two previous days of Mr. Premchund's examination, probably owing to the very rainy weather.

On the witness entering the box,

The President said—There were several matters which stood, you know, from the first day. There is the list of transactions between Roychund Deepchund and James Blair. Have you got that list ?—A. No, I have not received it yet, sir. Q. Why not ?—A. On account of the railway. Q. But the trains are running, are they not ?—A. No, sir; the train is stopped. It has not come yet. Q. Have you heard that the list is coming ?—A. No, I have not heard; but it will come. My man has not yet come back, sir. President—We shall never be done if it is to go on in this way; we propose to finish your examination to-day. Witness—As soon as they come I will let you know. President—Well, we shall have to re-examine you. You have not got the loans between Roychund Deepchund and Mr. D. Robertson either ?—A. No, sir. Q. Or the transactions with Mr. Bullock ?—A. No. Q. Well, have you got a list of the transactions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey ?—A. No, sir; I cannot find out that. Q. Do you mean to say you have not been looking to your books for them ?—A. I have been looking in my books for them. Q. When ?—A. On Saturday. Q. Do you mean to say there were no transactions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey ?—A. I cannot find them in the books. Q. But did you not know, as a matter of fact, that there were transactions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey ?—A. I do not think I did. Q. Were you not on the most intimate terms with Mr. Tracey ?—A. Yes. Q. Do you mean to say he never told you he had large transactions with Mr. Robertson ?—A. No, sir; I do not remember. If I could only trace them in my books I would tell you. President—But you did not express such doubts when we examined you on Friday. You said there were such transactions and that you would be happy to give us a list. Witness—I said if there were any transactions I would let you know. President—You did not deny that there were transactions, though you had no knowledge of them. Witness—No, sir; I do not deny at all, sir. Q. Do you mean to say positively that you are unaware of any transactions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey ?—A. I do not remember anything just now, sir. If I find out I will let the Commissioners know at once. Q. Have you looked about the "A. B. C. shares" account in the Asiatic Bank ?—A. No, sir. President—Well, I think we have found that. You know we are determined to have those books of Roychund Deepchund. We feel quite satisfied they are in your power, and we must have them. Witness—Yes, sir. You will have them. Q. Whose handwriting are these three letters in ?—A. Mr. Robertson's. Q. And whose handwriting is this (showing a letter) ?—A. Mr. Tracey's. Q. Have you any letters from Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson relating to the Bank of Bombay or their speculations in your possession ?—A. No, sir; not about speculations. Q. Or any relating to the Bank of Bombay ?—A. When they wrote me letters I used to write on the back of them and then sent them back. President—Yes, that was very often the style of letters you used to write. But have you no letters from them ?—A. No. Q. Have you searched for letters from them ?—A. I have searched some and not others. President—Perhaps you will continue that search, because we shall have to re-examine you about these books. We are going to adjourn this Commission for some time from to-day, and we shall have to re-examine you at a future time with regard to your books, and you must be able to say then that you have searched for these letters. Did not you get answers to any of your letters when you wrote recommending persons ?—A. No. Q. You mentioned that when Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson wrote to you you turned up the leaf and wrote on the back. But you very often volunteered recommendations ?—A. Yes. Q. And did not you get answers to these ?—A. Yes, I may have got answers. President—Well, now, just look for them. Witness—Yes. Q. Now what was the price of Mazagon Land and Reclamation shares when the applications were sent in ?—A. It was a premium, sir. Q. Well, what premium ?—A. I think more than Rs. 5,000—between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 8,000. Q. When the Port Canning shares were allotted, were they at a premium ?—A. Rs. 7,000 or 8,000 premium. Q. What was the price of Back Bay shares on 1st June, the day on which the first application was sent in ?—A. I think about Rs. 10,000. Q. Can you tell us where we can get an accurate list of the prices of shares ?—A. I think the *Bombay Times*. Q. Now, is that the authority to which you yourself refer when you want to know the price of shares ?—A. I look in my own books, and if I do not find it in the book I look at the papers. Q. You go by your books alone; you don't refer to the papers ?—A. I sometimes refer to the papers. Q. What do brokers generally do—to what authority do they refer when they want to know the prices of shares a year back ?—A. They look at their own sale and purchase book. President—Now, we were speaking the other day about a cheque of eight lakhs paid into Mr. Scott's account in the Eastern Financial transaction. Some of these sixty-five shares belonged to his firm ?—A. Yes. Q. There was a great intimacy between you ?—A. Yes. Q. And I suppose you were anxious to sell these shares at a good profit ?—A. He told me to sell and I sold. Q. Did you charge brokerage ?—A. No. Q. You were so intimate with Mr. Scott that you would not charge brokerage on 8 lakhs ?—A. Yes. Q. You did it as a friendly transaction ?—A. Yes. Q. What would your brokerage be on 8 lakhs ?—A. Rs. 4,000. Q. You never charged him anything for it ?—A. There are plenty of people whom I did not charge brokerage at that time. Q. You gave that in (showing small book of forms) at the commencement of your examination ?—A. Yes. Q. That is a book containing blank forms of promissory notes ?—A. Yes. Q. Did Mr. Blair give it to you ?—A. Yes, he sent it to me. Q. And I believe a letter accompanied it ?—A. Yes, but I have not got the letter. Q. Well, what did he send it to you for ?—A. He said that if anybody wanted a discount, and I thought the party was good, I should fill in a form and send it to him. Q. Then what used you to do ? Was that—the filling up of one of these forms—your mode of proceeding when you wanted any party to get a loan ?—A. That was what he told me to do. Q. Well, did you follow his instructions ?—A. No, I used to write to him and ask, and if he said yes, I filled in one of the forms. Q. Did the directors know that this book had been handed over to you ?—A. I do not know. Q. Then Mr. Blair instructed you to procure parties for loans from the bank ?—A. I do not think the directors knew at all. President—Just let us look at that book. (Book handed over.) Witness—I have not used but three forms taken out of this book. Were there no counterfoils ?—A. No. Mr. Melvill—Had you any book before that one, or was that the first ?—A. No, sir, this was the only book I had. President—Now, what banks did you keep banking accounts with at that time ?—A. Almost all the banks. President—Give me their names. Witness—I had an account with the Agra Bank, the Oriental, the Mercantile. President—I mean current accounts or cash credits ? Witness—Yes. Then the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of Hindustan, the Royal Bank, and the Central Bank. Q. Now, had you any banking account with any native shroff ?—A. Plenty, sir. President—I mean a banking account. Witness—I mean current accounts. President—Well, will you go over the names of all the shroffs in Bombay with whom you kept accounts. Who was your chief native banker in Bombay ?—A. I had no banker at all, sir. President—I am not asking for your dealings, but your banking account. Witness—If they wanted money they came to me and I gave it, and if I wanted money I got it from them. Q. But did you use any of these shroffs for your current deposit account in Bombay ?—A. No, there were none. There were running accounts. President—Oh, but I am asking you about a banking account. Witness—There were none. Q. Well, how did you manage at Surat ?—A. I had my agent at Surat. Q. You had an account with him ?—A. Yes. Q. Is that account in your books ?—A. Yes. Q. Did the Guzerat Bank open and do business ?—A. Yes, a small business, not much. Q. When did it open ?—A. In August 1864 ?—Q. The Bank of Surat opened in 1864 ?—A. Yes, and the Bank of Guzerat in 1865. Q. Had you a current deposit account there ?—A. They were remitting hoondies to me. They had an account with me. Q. That Surat Bank was, in fact, your bank. (A pause.) You were controller and manager.—A. I was doing business with it. Q. So was everybody there; but were you not the promoter and sole adviser ?—A. Yes. I was advising them, sir. Q. Do you know Cumulsey Premjee ?—A. Yes. Q. What is he ?—A. He is an exchange and share broker. Q. He is connected with your brother-in-law, Navulchund Nanchund ?—A. No connection at all. President—Connection in business, I mean ?—A. Yes, doing business together. Q. But there were joint transactions between them ?—A. Yes, there was one. Q. You had joint transactions with Cumulsey Premjee too ?—A. I may have had. Q. But you know very well you had ?—A. I don't remember. Q. You don't remember ?—A. It will be all in my books, sir. Q. Well, you remember recommending him for a loan of three lakhs in April 1865 ?—A. No, I do not recollect recommending him at all, because he was going to the Bank of Bombay himself. Q. Was he in a large way of business ?—A. Yes he was doing plenty business. President—Just see whether he was in your debt on 4th April 1865. Witness (after looking into his books)—There is nothing here at all, sir. Q. Did not he owe you anything or pay you anything in a day or two after that ? Interpreter—There are two small payments. Rs. 497 and Rs. 411 from Cumulsey Premjee. President—In April ? Interpreter—No, in October and November. Q. Were not Cumulsey and your brother-in-law entering into speculation at that time in Elphinstone Land and Reclamation shares ?—A. Yes. Q. Had you anything to do with that transaction ?—A. No, sir; I was against it. I told Navulchund not to buy shares at all. Q. You did not recommend either of these loans to the Bank of Bombay ?—A. I do not remember anything at all about it, sir. Navulchund got some money from the Bank of Bombay.

The President here said he would now turn the examination to the witness' own liabilities and just go through them and see whether they were agreed about the transactions. Q. I want to fix your liabilities on 26th April 1866. There was first a fixed loan on 1st December 1865 for 9 lakhs ?—A. Yes. Q. Then there was a promissory note, with Myabhoy Premabhoy, on 19th December 1865, for Rs. 4,50,000 ?—A. Yes. Q. On 26th April your overdrawn account stood at 5 lakhs ? A.—It was 3 lakhs. President—I got it only yesterday from the Bank of Bombay at 5 lakhs. If you doubt it look into your books. Witness—That may be, sir. Q. Do you doubt it at all ? A.—Yes, that may be. Q. In April and September 1865 you got the bank to discount two bills, one to Khuttao Khimjee —— Witness—Yes, and one to myself. Q. And you subsequently acknowledged that that transaction was your own and adopted it as your own ?—A. No, it was this. I and Khuttao Khimjee had Asiatic Bank shares on joint account. Subsequently prices of shares went down and Khuttoo came to me and said—"There is going to be heavy loss; you must take a share yourself;" and I did so. Q. Well, on that you owed the bank Rs. 2,40,000 ? Witness—No, 2 lakhs only. President—There were Rs. 40,000 and 2 lakhs. Witness—I think only 2 lakhs. Q. You had nothing to do with the Rs. 40,000, but only with the 2 lakhs ?—A. Yes. President—You did not say so at the board. You said you took the whole of his debt. Witness—Only the Asiatic Bank shares. President—Well, that is on 26th April 1866 you owed the bank 20½ lakhs. Now, just go back to that fixed loan. We have already gone into it; I want to ask you, till what time was this fixed loan of 9 lakhs granted ?—A. Till 1st July 1865. Q. Was it not 1866 ?—A. No, it was 1865. Q. Were no time-bargains made for 1st July 1866 ?—A. No. President—Well, there was a loan to Cursondass Madhowdass in August 1864 of 16 lakhs ?—A. Yes. Q. That was to be met, I believe, on 1st July 1865 ?—A. Yes. Q. And the loan to Diver and others of 5½ lakhs was, I believe, for 1st July 1865 ?—A. Yes. Q. And was Cursetjee Furdoonjee's loan Rs. 6,25,000 to run to 1st July 1865 ?—A. Yes. Q. Have you any explanation of that, because they were ready-money transactions apparently ?—A. Cursetjee made the bargain for a long time in case the shares would not go up at all, so that he would have plenty of time to sell out. Q. Then this was not for time-bargain, but simply to give long credit ?—A. Yes. Q. Well, now, I ask you were you never asked to pay this fixed loan of 9 lakhs ?—A. They had security for 14 lakhs. Q. Neither Mr. Robertson nor any of the directors asked you to pay up that ?—A. No; they had security of 14 lakhs on Cursetjee Furdoonjee's estate. Q. Was that ever realised ?—A. It was expected that Cursetjee Furdoonjee would pay 10 or 12 annas in the rupee.

President—The next transaction is the promissory note of Myabhoy Premabhoy for Rs. 4,50,000. You said you paid one lakh upon that ?—A. Yes. Q. When was that ? Interpreter—There is an entry here "Rs. 1,12,151-6-4 debited to the account of Myabhoy Premabhoy and myself, joint account, on account of draft for 3½ lakhs." Witness—That is a mistake in the entry; it should be 4½ lakhs. Interpreter—It is entered as 3½ lakhs to the Bank of Bombay. President—Is that your account with the Bank of Bombay ?—A. Yes. Interpreter—Then there are particulars underneath stating "paid in cash one lakh, and interest Rs. 12,151." President—Oh, I see, you only paid one lakh of the principal, then ?—A. Yes, and Rs. 12,151 for interest. President—Then you were right. What is the date of that payment ?—A. 23rd March 1866.

President—Now, let us turn to your overdrawn account as on 26th April 1866, to which I have already referred. Is that the account which Mr. Tracey guaranteed to the extent of 3 lakhs ?—A. Yes. Q. And that bill of Khuttao Khimjee was a joint speculation in Asiatic Bank shares ?—A. Yes. Q. I think you recommended Khuttao Khimjee for that loan ?—Yes, sir; Khuttao was a man worth recommending; he was a cotton merchant and had plenty means at that time. President—Well, I do not think you made very much on that transaction, Mr. Premchund ? I think there is a loss of one lakh and a half—A. Yes. He lost this in cotton. President reads—"Premchund says he is safe on personal security." Whose handwriting is that ?—A. Mr. Robertson's. Q. You were a director at that time, were you not, in April 1865 ?—A. Yes. Q. Did you tell your brother directors that that was a joint transaction between you and Khuttao Khimjee ?—A. No. Q. You kept that to yourself ?—A. Yes; I kept it to myself, sir. Q. Were you present at the board when the order was made allowing that ?—A. I do not remember, sir. Q. You did not tell any of your brother directors that you were interested in that ?—A. No. Q. Did you take any other advance from the Bank of Bombay in the names of other parties ?—A. No, sir. Q. Never ?—A. I don't remember, sir. Q. Never in the name of Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy ?—A. No, I have had no connection with him. Q. He was your manager ? A. Yes, but in loans we had no connection at all. Q. Did you tell the directors, or any of them, on the 27th, when you met at that meeting, how much you owed then ?—A. No, I did not tell them; nobody asked. Q. I suppose you thought they must know ?—A. Of course. Q. Did Mr. Tracey know how much you owed ?—A. They always knew from the books themselves. President—That is to say, if they looked at the books. Witness—They never asked me. Q. Did Mr. Robertson ask you or speak on the subject ?—A. Nobody asked me at all. Q. Mr. Robertson never referred to the very large debt outstanding at that time ?—A. I do not recollect that, sir. Q. You don't recollect that ?—A. No. Q. You don't recollect any reference at all being made to that subject on that day ?—A. No. Q. Now, how did your accounts stand with the different banks you have mentioned on that day, the 26th April ? Were you not very largely in debt to almost all of them ?—A. I had bills of exchange with them. President—Answer my question. Were you not very largely indebted to all the banks on that day ?—A. To two or three: no more. Q. Were you not indebted to the Asiatic ?—A. Yes, the Asiatic, Mercantile, and Bank of Hindustan. Q. Not to the Chartered Bank ?—A. No, sir. Q. Nor the Commercial ?—A. No. Q. Nor the Central Bank ?—A. No. Q. You were indebted to the Bank of Bombay, Asiatic, Mercantile, and Hindustan ?—A. Yes. President—Now, tell us how much you owed the Oriental that day. Did you owe the Oriental anything ?—A. About a lakh on the security of Back Bay shares. Q. And the Mercantile ? Now look to your books and tell us how much you owed them.—A. I owed the Mercantile Rs. 1,50,000 then. President—Just look and see from your books on the 26th April 1866, the day you first had the meeting about your 25 lakh loan. I want to see how you stood then. Witness here pointed out an entry in his book to the Interpreter, who stated that the amount to the debit side on that day was Rs. 7,80,000 and the amount to the credit Rs. 9,20,000. President—Ah, about Rs. 1,50,000 against you. Witness—Yes. President—Now, the Bank of Hindustan; how much did you owe it ? Interpreter—On the debit side there is Rs. 54,07,000 and on the credit Rs. 57,94,000. President—More than three lakhs ? Witness—Yes, sir. Q. Now, how much did you owe the Asiatic ? You know the account is always against you ?—A. Yes. President—I should not like to have been your banker. Interpreter—On the debit side there is Rs. 20,64,000 and on the credit Rs. 40,27,000. President—About 20 lakhs. Witness—Yes. President—And had you any large balance in your favour at any of the other banks ?—A. No. Q. They were all small ?—A. Yes. Q. I think it is pretty clear you had drawn as much as you could upon the banks at that time ?—A. I had drawn as much as I wanted, sir. President—Yes; now what amount of bills had you to meet at that time—on 26th April ? We will take them under two heads. How much had you to meet in Bombay and how much up-country,—due or overdue on that day, or coming due in a day or two ?—A. From about 26th April up to 13th May I had in all about 22 lakhs of bills to meet. Q. That is both here and up-country. If that is the amount of up-country alone, what had you to meet in Bombay ?—Witness—I had some at the Bank of Hindustan, the Asiatic, and the Eastern Financial. Q. Will you state how much you had to meet in Bombay between these dates ? Witness—Those were hoondies. President—Yes, I know. But I don't want particulars. What bills and cash credits had you to meet in Bombay ?—A. Altogether about 30 lakhs. Q. About 30 lakhs ?—A. Yes. Q. Then that's about 50 lakhs in all ?—A. In Bombay and up-country, 30 lakhs, sir. President—Oh, about 30 lakhs altogether. Q. Now, when did Mr. Robertson ask you to deposit a guarantee for your current deposit account ?—On 15th or 17th April. President—On 15th ?—I want you to be a little more accurate if you please. About the 15th, I thought you said the other day—A. Yes, the 15th. Q. And then you said a verbal guarantee was given by Mr. Tracey ?—A. Yes. Q. And then afterwards he signed the note dated the 19th ?—A. Yes. Q. Now, on 10th April 1866 there was a forged hoondie for Rs. 10,000 presented to the Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad, was there not ?—A. Yes. Q. The hoondie was bought by the bank here ?—A. Yes. Q. I believe that hoondie had a broker's note by yourself recommending it ? Witness—When they told me to buy hoondies I bought them. Q. The Bank of Bombay never bought a hoondie of that character without having a broker's note showing it to be a good bill ?—A. No. Q. And on this occasion this forged hoondie had your memorandum ?—A. Yes. But not on this forged document. I handed the note to a party, and a clerk in the Bank of Bombay had used it for another. President—I want to know if Mr. Robertson required any explanation in this case. A. Yes; and I gave it. I had given the chit for a small amount to a shroff from whom I purchased the hoondie, and the shroff's clerk or some clerk of the bank must have used it on another hoondie altogether and taken the money. A clerk of the Bank of Bombay must have done this. Q. Was that the explanation you gave Mr. Robertson at the time ?—A. I told him I did not give the note to this man at all, but to another, but that the clerk had used it for this hoondie. Q. That man was tried in the High Court, I believe ?—A. Yes. Q. Were you called as a witness ?—A. I don't remember. President—Now, you know you were not. Witness—No; I was not called. Q. Why was you not called ? Witness—If I had been called I would have gone. President—You were the broker alleged to have granted that bill. I don't say so, but that was alleged. Witness—Yes. President—You were alleged to have given the memorandum ?—A. Yes. Q. How was it then you were not called ?—Did you arrange with Mr. Robertson that you should not be called at the trial ?—A. No. If he had called me I would have gone. President—No doubt; but you are aware your absence was very much criticized by the counsel for the defence and commented on ?—A. If he had summoned me then I would have gone at once. President—Ay; but you knew the man was acquitted ?—A. Yes. President—When the man was first got, he offered Rs. 4,000 of cash to get off, but the bank refused to accept that. What did Mr. Robertson say about this transaction ? Did he speak to you about it ?—A. Yes: he said somebody had signed the hoondie. Q. Was he pleased altogether ?—A. He was very sorry. Q. But was he pleased with you ?—Witness—With me ? President—Yes. A. Of course: I had done nothing at all. It had been done by his own clerk. President—Well now just say again what was the exact explanation you gave to Mr. Robertson of that transaction ? Witness—What about, sir ? President—About the memo. Witness—I said I gave the note to a proper party and not this man at all. Q. Did not you give the explanation that you thought the memo. was some old one that had been picked up and used for this bill ?—A. Yes. I told him I thought this was a memo. that had been got from his own bank. Q. Did you think this transaction had any effect upon Mr. Robertson at the time, in calling on you to give a guarantee ?—A. No. Q. When this transaction of the Rs. 10,000 bill turned out, he was frightened altogether. Q. He was frightened ?—A. Yes, at the loss of the Rs. 10,000. President—That is not my meaning. That is not an answer to my question. I asked if you thought this at all affected his opinion of the way you did business ?—A. I don't know, sir. President—Well, now, on the 15th April he asked you to give a guarantee on your account about five days after. Witness.—When I said I wanted the money he replied that if I gave a guarantee I would get the 3 lakhs. Q. Had not you a great difficulty in meeting hoondies at this time. A. Yes, hoondies coming due on account of cotton. Q. Mr. Robertson, I suppose, had some notion of that ?—A. Oh, I told him I wanted money for cotton coming in. President—He knew you were harrassed, had not you a difficulty in meeting hoondies all over the country just at that time ?—A. My agents up-country had during the months of June and July been drawing on me in the bazaar from Belgaum, Surat, and Broach, to any amount, sir—every day, lakhs and lakhs—not to one man but to different parties. President—Yes, I daresay; but I am asking this question—whether you had a difficulty in meeting bills at that time and told Mr. Robertson ?—Yes; I told him. Q. How much did you tell him you wanted ?—A. I told him I wanted between 25 and 30 lakhs. Q. About what time ?—A. The 26th April. President—I am not talking about that just now, I am not yet come to the 25 lakh loan: I am talking of the time previous to that, when you got the 3 lakhs; you told him you wanted only 3 lakhs. Witness—At what date ? President—I have come down to the date, 15th April, when the guarantee was given. Witness—Yes. President—Then, you say you had a difficulty in meeting bills and told Mr. Robertson so ? Witness—I had no difficulty. I told Mr. Robertson I wanted 3 lakhs to meet bills; and if he had not given it I would have got it outside. President—Just answer my question. You say you had a difficulty in meeting bills at that time; now, I ask; had not you a difficulty in meeting bills everywhere ?—A. I was pressed to meet bills in Bombay, not elsewhere, and I said I wanted money. Q. You say you were not pressed to pay. Did none of these 15 lakhs come due about this time ?—A. Not at that time. President—Mr. Bullock told us your credit was tottering at that time in the bazaar, in April. Now he had great opportunities of knowing—he was seeing the shroffs every day. Witness—I know by my books. On 15th or 16th April I sold for 5 lakhs in the bazaar in half an hour, and I could have sold for 20 lakhs on Calcutta if I had wanted the money. President—Then, am I to understand from you that you are now saying this pressure you so much felt on the 26th came absolutely sudden on you ?—A. It came very suddenly, sir. Q. How do you explain that ?—A. Because my agents up-country had sent bills for large amounts every morning from Dhollera whilst the cotton had not yet come to Bombay. This was on the 15th. President—But, as a man of business, you must have foreseen these coming due ?—A. No, sir; when cotton leaves Dhollera we always think it will come in time, and if it is more than a fortnight by the way the cotton merchants in Bombay have always a difficulty. President—That is to say, the moment cotton arrives you can get money on it ?—A. Yes, at any time. Q. Had there been any particular stoppage on cotton at that time ?—A. Yes, sir: cotton generally gets down every year in a fortnight; but at this time it was delayed for a month by the way. Q. Does it always come by ships ?—A. By boats, sir. President—Just explain now what was the particular pressure you had on that occasion ?—A. I had to remit to Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and other places. Q. To meet bills ?—A. To send to my agents at these places, to keep them in funds in case they required money. Q. By whom were these drawn ?—A. By my own agents. They telegraphed that they wanted some funds. Q. Now, why did you select the Bank of Bombay as that to which you should come for this 25 lakh loan ?—A. I did not select it; but I knew there was no other place in Bombay where I could get 25 lakhs. Q. Did you not try any other bank ?—A. No; I tried no other bank. Q. It is not true then, that you went to try three other banks first, to see whether they would help you ?—A. No. I don't think they had 25 lakhs to give at that time; they had all enough to do in preparing for themselves. Q. It did not occur to you to divide the sum between the different banks ?—A. No, sir. I was advised by Mr. Macculloch to go to the Bank of Bombay and apply for a loan. Q. Mr. Macculloch was your adviser in that matter ?—A. On this particular occasion he was. Q. Who was that Mr. Macculloch ?—A. He was agent of the Agra Bank first. Not, however, at this time; he was then a partner of the firm of Macculloch, John, & Co. Q. Was he a very great friend of yours ?—A. At that time he was. Q. You entrusted him with this great secret that you wanted this loan ?—A. Yes. Q. He must have been a very great friend of yours, then ?—A. I told him I wanted money, and he told me what to do.—Q. That is the Macculloch you recommended to the Bank of Bombay for a lakh in December 1864 ?—A. I don't recollect. Q. Don't you recollect recommending Macculloch for anything then ?—A. I don't think so. I don't remember, sir. Q. He was a great friend of yours, however ?—A. Yes. Q. And it was under his advice you came to the Bank of Bombay ?—A. I think he went himself to the Bank of Bombay. President—I will come to that afterwards. Now, I want to know exactly how you stood with Mr. Robertson at this date ? Witness—With Robertson himself ? President—Yes.—A. I had no account with Mr. Robertson at all. Q. There is no account in your books with Mr. Robertson ?—A. No; I have looked. President—There is a great difficulty with your books as your ledger has no index. Witness—I am getting one made. A half of it is made now. Q. Are you quite sure that Mr. Robertson did not owe you any money at that date ?—A. I don't think he did. Q. You don't think he did ?—A. No; I have no account at all. President—Just look to your ledger and see if you have any account at all with Mr. Robertson ?—A. There is none at all. Q. Well, then, how did your account stand with Mr. Tracey ?—A. He owed me, sir. President—Yes; but let me know how much he owed you at that date ?—A. Before I went on my pilgrimage in the year 1866 I settled with Mr. Tracey, and I have no account at all with him after that. Q. When was that pilgrimage ?—A. About January. Q. You had no account after that ? How had you settled it ?—Witness (referring to his books)—I let him off—I knew he could not pay it. President—You let him off ! For what sum did you let him off ? I want to know the exact sum. Witness—All the Port Canning shares and everything else. President—Well, never mind that. I want to know the exact sum. What was the balance against him when you let him off ? Interpreter (after examining the entries pointed out by the witness)—In the ledger account for the Hindoo year 1922 there is a balance against him of Rs. 33,836, 3q. 17cents, which has been written off on 18th November 1865. Q. Was there any other account between you and Mr. Robertson ? Interpreter—There is an entry in the previous year which has been written off. It states—Referring to the joint account of Messrs. Schiller, Hannay, Tracey and Scott, in Port Canning shares, the balance due against that account was Rs. 14,15,496, of which one-fourth was in the account of Mr. Tracey and was written off. President—Then that was Rs. 4,53,000. Was there any other account you wrote off ?—A. No, sir. Q. Were there two accounts ?—A. Yes. This account of a fourth in this transaction was not kept by Mr. Scott at all, sir. President—I don't want to hear about that. Just keep to the point. Witness—Mr. Scott had given up his quarter share, being unable to meet it, and Mr. Tracey took a fourth of that again, but it was all included in the Rs. 4,53,000 that Tracey had to pay. President—That is enough. Now, did you owe any of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, besides Mr. Tracey, any sums of money on 26th April, or did any director of the Bank of Bombay owe you anything ? Witness—Did I owe them ? President—Either did you owe any money to any of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, or did any Bank of Bombay director owe you on 26th April ? Witness—Who were the directors, I should like to know ? President—Oh, you knew them all. But not to be invidious I will give you all the names (referring to the list). There was Mr. Lidderdale: did you owe him anything, or he owe you anything ?—A. Nothing, sir. Q. Mr. Brown ?—A. No. Q. Mr. A. Stewart ?—A. No. Q. To what firm did Mr. Stewart belong ?—A. Finlay, Scott, & Co. Q. Mr. Chapman or Mr. Norman ?—A. No, sir. President—Now, I ask you, whether one of the inducements, to go to the Bank of Bombay was not the fact that you had a friend in the directorate, Mr. Tracey, and a very good friend in the secretary, Mr. Robertson ?—A. I was a friend of Mr. Tracey and Mr. Robertson both. President—Yes; was not that one of your inducements in going to the Bank of Bombay for the 25 lakhs ?—A. No, sir; I only thought there was no other bank that could lend me 25 lakhs except the Bank of Bombay. Q. Well, now, you say you sent Mr. Macculloch ?—A. Yes. Q. Now, he was jointly engaged with you in many speculations, was he not ?—A. In some. Q. Speculations in cotton ?—A. Yes. Q. And shares ?—A. Yes. Q. He had been very often obliged and assisted by you, had he not ?—A. I assisted him when I could. Q. Are you quite sure you did not assist him to get these loans, two lakhs, from the Bank of Bombay, one in his own name and the other in the name of his firm ?—A. I do not remember. President—The loan was given in December 1864, a very busy time with you ?—A. I don't know: he knew the manager himself. Q. Why did you not go yourself to the Bank ?—A. Well, I was confused at that time: I did not know what to do at all. President—Oh, you are not apt to get confused, are you, sir ?—A. I was very much confused at that time, sir. Q. You would have had no more difficulty in speaking to Mr. Tracey or Mr. Robertson than to Mr. Macculloch, I should think ?—A. I consulted Mr. Macculloch as to what to do, and he said he thought the Bank of Bombay would give it. Q. Now, will you swear, sir, you had no communication with Mr. Tracey or Mr. Robertson before you saw Mr. Macculloch ?—A. No. After I saw Mr. Macculloch I saw them. Q. But not before that ? You never consulted Mr. Tracey or Mr. Robertson before ?—A. No. Mr. Macculloch told me to go to the Bank of Bombay as that was the only chance at all. President—Now, just answer my question.—A. I never consulted them before seeing Mr. Macculloch; it never occurred to my mind to do so. Q. I suppose Mr. Tracey knew the position of your affairs on that day very well ?—A. Yes. Q. He knew that these bills were coming ?—A. Yes. Q. You had told him you wanted money ? You are quite sure you never told Mr. Robertson before you sent Mr. Macculloch ?—A. No, sir; I did not. Q. Well, now, what message did Mr. Macculloch bring you back ?—A. He said, "I have seen Mr. Robertson, and if you apply to the Bank of Bombay you might get it." Q. How long was he away ?—A. The bank was just opposite. Q. Did he come back directly ?—A. Yes, directly. Q. Mr. Macculloch said that if you would apply to the Bank of Bombay you would get the loan ?—A. He said if I applied to the Bank I might get it. Q. Mr. Robertson's answer was encouraging—Mr. Macculloch then encouraged you to apply, did he ?—A. Yes. He told me to apply at once. Q. Now, did Mr. Robertson or Mr. Tracey come over to you during the day, or did you go over to the bank ?—A. I went to the bank and communicated with Mr. Robertson. I told him that I wanted 25 lakhs, and, if he wanted securities I would give them. President—Now, just state fully what passed between you. Tracey, of course, was not surprised ? Was Mr. Robertson surprised ?—A. Robertson said that 25 lakhs was a very large amount. President—Yes; but that is not an answer to my question. I asked if Mr. Robertson was surprised, or if he expressed surprise ? Witness—He asked why I wanted so much money, and I said that it was to meet bills. President—That's all, is it ? He expressed no surprise ?—A. No. Q. Did Mr. Robertson ask you for any particulars then ?—A. He asked what security I would give. I said I would give landed property and jewels. President—We will come to that by and bye. You mentioned the fact of the property and jewels then on the 26th ? Witness—I told him I wanted 25 lakhs, and that if they wanted securities I would give landed property and jewels. Q. Did you hear the result of the subsequent meeting of directors on the 26th ?—A. Yes. Q. Who brought you the intelligence ?—A. I think Dossabhoy, my manager, told me. Q. You had sent him to the Bank, had you ?—A. He told me to go to the meeting next morning at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow. Q. Were you summoned to go there ?—A. Yes, I was present. Q. But were you summoned to go there ?—A. Yes, he told me to go next morning. Q. Well, you attended the meeting on the 27th ?—A. Yes. Q. You stayed on the verandah, did you not ?—A. Yes. Q. Did you hear anything that passed ?—A. No, sir; nothing. Q. I believe Mr. Robertson came out to you and communicated with you on different subjects ?—A. Yes; Robertson did. Q. Did not Tracey also come out to you ?—A. Sometimes Tracey did. Q. Tracey was there interesting himself very much for you ?—A. Yes; he was my friend. Q. He was your friend ?—A. Yes. Q. What was he doing for you ?—A. He was working for me. Q. Now, you heard the result of the meeting on the 27th ?—A. Yes. Q. The first resolution then come to apparently was that it was important to prevent your stoppage ?—A. Yes. Q. Was it so ?—A. I think so. If they had not given me the 25 lakhs I would have stopped. Q. Was it more important to prevent your stoppage then than at the time you eventually did stop ?—A. Yes. It was more important then. Q. Why do you think so ?—A. Because all the banks were interested. Q. All the banks ?—A. The most of them. President—Well, according to your own statement which you have given us to-day, you owed the Oriental 1 lakh, the Mercantile Rs. 1,50,000, the Bank of Hindustan Rs. 3,50,000, and to the Asiatic and Bombay Banks you owed more at that date ?—A. Yes; but I had plenty bills running.—Q. They had plenty of your bills in their possession ?—A. Yes. President—You never told us that, you know. Now, do you know how much the Oriental had ?—A. I don't know. Q. Or the Mercantile ?—A. I don't know anything about that. Q. You don't know anything about that ?—A. No; but they all had something. Q. You think they had more of your bills then than when you subsequently failed ?—A. Yes. President—Well, that may have been with regard to the banks themselves; but did you think your stoppage then would have been worse for the whole place than when it did occur ?—A. Well, I thought so at that period. Q. Was there any attempt made to ascertain the state of your affairs ?—A. No, sir. Q. I think there was an attempt made to know the amount of your pressing liability.—A. They asked me about it. Q. And you gave a little memorandum in pencil ?—A. Yes, at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow. Q. And sent that into the room by Mr. Robertson or Mr. Tracey ?—A. Yes; by one or other of these. Q. But you gave no statement of your affairs generally ?—A. No one asked me for such a statement. Q. Now, without ascertaining that, how could they make you any advance with safety ?—(No answer.) Eh ?—A. I don't know. Q. How could they know it would ensure that you would not fail next day, even if they gave you that 25 lakhs loan ?—A. I don't know. Q. President—Well, did they ascertain the value of the security that you offered ?—A. They asked me the value of the securities. Q. Did they examine you or enquire about the value of your landed property ?—A. They asked me and I just put it down on a bit of paper. Q. How did you estimate the value ?—A. I put down what I paid for it. Q. Did they ask you if the property was unencumbered ?—A. No. Q. Had you the deeds there with you to hand over ?—A. I don't remember. Q. Now, you had not, I think; had you ?—A. I don't remember. But when I went to the Fort I would have given them at once. President—Well, we will come to that presently; don't be in a hurry.

Now, as to the jewels, I believe you estimated them at 20 lakhs ?—A. Fifteen or twenty lakhs. President—Twenty, I think, you said ? Every witness has said 20.—A. No, I said between 15 and 20. President—Well, that is a good difference. The jewels were not produced ?—A. No. Q. Were you asked for the entries of the purchases in your books to verify your statement as to their value ?—A. No. Q. When did you buy these jewels ?—A. In 1862, 63 and '64. Q. Now, will you be kind enough to produce the entries in your books showing the cost of these jewels ? Witness—Just now ? President—Yes, now. We will just wait till you do it. Witness—Some of the jewels I gave were my own, and some were my father's. President—What do you say ? Witness—Some of the jewels I gave were my own, and some were my father's. President—Oh, that is something new. Witness—I gave some of my father's which he gave me. President—But just first of all show me what I want—the entries in your books regarding these purchases, and you can give your explanation afterwards. (To the secretary)—Take that down. That some of the jewels were his father's. Perhaps you will look up the entries when we are at tiffin. I suppose you got these jewels at the *Dewallee* ? Witness—I used to buy at every time. President—Well, perhaps you will make out a list with Nowrojee (the interpreter) of all the different sums paid for jewels. We will not put that off from to-day. We must have it here. But now, just point out one large entry; I would be quite content to see one large entry. Witness—I bought one from Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff. Q. One ?—A. Yes, at Rs. 86,000. It came from England. It belonged to my father, and I got it from him and gave it to the bank. President—Why, you just now told me *you* bought it from Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff. Witness—Yes, for Rs. 86,000 on account of my father and I gave that to the bank. Q. Had you the power of mortgaging your father's jewels ?—A. No power. Q. The fact is you were joint with your father ?—A. Not joint, but my father gave up anything to assist me. Q. And you to your father to assist him ?—A. I assist my father now. President—Now, let your mehta look out the entries of jewel purchases and tell them to waste no time about it. Well, when did you tell anybody that any of these jewels were your father's ?—A. I told nobody at all. Q. No one ! Now, sir, is this not an attempt to account for the deficient entries which we will find in your books on your part ?—A. No, sir. It is all proper entry I have made. President—Eh ? Should we ever have heard of your father owning them, if we had not asked you to point out the entries ?—A. I never considered my father separate from me. President—Is that an answer to my question ? I asked you, if ever you said to anybody before these last few minutes that any portion of these jewels belonged to your father ?—A. I told nobody. But my father might just as well have sold jewels belonging to me. President—Oh, well, your father's books, I suppose, will contain the entries of the purchases of these jewels ?—A. Yes.

President—Now, then, did the directors give you a great deal of trouble about these securities ? Did they trouble you with a great number of questions ? Witness—At the bungalow ? President—Yes. A. No. Q. They did not irritate you at all ?—A. No, sir. Q. Did you tell Mr. Tracey that if they gave you any more trouble you would rather stop than be bothered ?—A. I told them that if the loan were not for the interests of all, I would rather stop. Q. It is not true then, if Mr. Tracey came in and told the directors that you said you would rather stop than be bothered or be troubled that way about the securities ?—A. I said—it just comes to the same thing—I said to Tracey "If I don't get 25 lakhs I must stop to-morrow." President—That is quite another thing. Witness—And I said "If they want to make a bother I will rather stop; if they have any doubt about the securities I will get three men to give a promissory note if they want it." Q. Did you mention those three names before you left the meeting at the bungalow ?—A. Yes; Candass Narrondass, my father, and Cursondass Madhowdass. That was that if there was any deficiency these three men would guarantee it. Q. Now, were you called on by Mr. Kelly or anyone to sign a paper ?—A. No. Not on that day. Q. Or to give any undertaking that the jewels were of the estimated value ?—A. I don't think so. Q. They did not ask you to do anything of the kind ?—A. No, sir. Q. You are quite sure a promissory note was spoken of at that meeting ?—A. Yes. Q. And that you gave the names at that meeting ?—A. Yes. I proposed it myself:—that if there was any doubt about the securities I would give the three names. Q. And the whole three failed to meet that promissory note ?—A. Yes; the whole three. Q. Did you have any conversation with the directors or Mr. Robertson when the meeting broke up ?—A. No. Q. Did you speak to any of the directors.—A. No; I was not there then. I was at Candass' bungalow. President—Directly you got what you wanted, you went off ?—A. No, sir. I went off before it was concluded. Q. Dossabhoy was sitting there and he brought you the news ?—A. Yes, he brought me the result. Q. You had no conversation with any of the directors ?—A. No. Q. Now, when did you deposit the title-deeds of your landed property ?—A. On the same day. Q. Of all the property ?—A. Not of all the property; some of it. Q. You did not deposit the jewels ?—A. I deposited jewels twice; first of all I gave some, and the rest were deposited afterwards. Q. Will you let me have the dates of the deposits of these ?—A. They were not all deposited on the same day. Q. When did you deposit the first of the jewels then, if you say you deposited these twice ?—A. I think the first was on the 28th. Q. Was that a Monday ?—A. I don't remember the day. Probably it was; but it was one or two days after the meeting, I think it was on a Monday. President—Yes; that is what Mr. Fraser said. You delivered them to Mr. Fraser ?—A. Yes. Q. When did you deposit the second parcel ?—A. About ten days afterwards. Q. What was the value of the jewels, according to your statement ?—A. I have got no memorandum of that. Q. Did you, when you brought the first parcel of jewels, say to Mr. Robertson that they were worth 20 lakhs ?—A. No. Q. If he has said so in his evidence in the High Court, then it is incorrect ?—A. I never said so. Q. When was the second parcel of jewels deposited ?—A. In about ten days afterwards.

President—Now, what was your opinion on the day of this meeting ? Did you think that this advance of 25 lakhs would prevent your stoppage ?—A. Yes, at that time. Q. Altogether ?—A. Yes. I expected a large amount, 12 or 20 lakhs, from Dhollera on some time-bargain contracts on cotton. Q. You did not look upon it as a mere postponement of the time ?—A. No, sir; they wanted to give me six months, but I said I only wanted three months. President—Now, again I must go back to the suddenness with which this came upon you. You told us you had correspondence with these agents. Witness—Yes, every morning. President—You said you had no warning of it on the 15th; now, tell me, when did you get the first warning of it ?—A. There was a time-bargain contract on Dhollera cotton coming due in April, and I expected to get 12 lakhs from that, but that failed altogether. President—You say you expected the time-bargain contract would have been paid and would have put you in funds. But, putting that aside, were there not bills pressing upon you, and had not you intimation of bills pressing on the 15th ?—A. On the 15th I had Rs. 1,60,000 to meet. Q. Well, what were you to meet next day ?—A. Rs. 1,90,000; on the third day, Rs. 47,000; and on the day after, the 19th April, Rs. 87,000. President—But you said you had bills for 28 lakhs to meet in Bombay. Witness—I got some money borrowed from Mr. Tracey, which I think Mr. Tracey got from the Asiatic Bank, and I had to pay that 4½ lakhs off, as I only got it for a week or ten days. Q. Then Mr. Tracey was borrowing money from the Asiatic Bank for you ?—A. He got 4½ lakhs from the Asiatic Bank for me. Q. Were you not borrowing in his name from the Asiatic Bank ?—A. Yes, this 4½ lakhs which he gave me. Mr. Melvill. He borrowed it in his own name, I suppose ?—A. In the name of Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. President—When did you draw the first part of this 25 lakhs ?—A. First of all they telegraphed up-country to the extent of 8 lakhs. Q. To meet your bills up-country ?—A. Yes. Q. And when did you draw money here ?—A. I drew 2 lakhs on the 27th April. President—The very same day ? Witness—Yes; and that was paid to the Eastern Financial Association. Q. You eventually received the whole 25 lakhs ?—A. Yes. Q. Now, who got these jewels valued ?—A. The only man was Hurrivullubdass Calliandass; he is a *pucka* jeweller. Q. But Mr. Crawford also valued them ?—A. He did not know anything about jewels. He brought some native jeweller and got him to value them. President—Well, there was the French jeweller. Witness—That was Mr. Rosselett. He did not know about the jewellery. Q. What did Mr. Crawford value the jewels at ?—A. About 3 lakhs. Q. Then what did Mr. Rosselett value them at ?—A. I do not know, sir. Q. And they have been sold for 2½ lakhs, I believe ?—A. At £24,000. But a telegram was sent about a fortnight ago to buy them for £30,000. President—3 lakhs was a very proper valuation then. You paid Calliandass for valuing the jewels ? Witness—No, sir. Q. Did not you pay him ?—A. No, never. Q. What did he value them at ?—A. I think about 15 or 16 lakhs. Q. Did he sell them to you ?—A. He sold me some of them. He sold me a necklace for Rs. 65,000, and for the same necklace I was offered a lakh and a half, but refused the offer. Q. Are you quite sure you never paid Calliandass for that valuation ?—A. No, not a pie. Q. Will you swear that you did not pay him ?—A. I will swear I did not pay him a pie. Q. And you did not give him a present ?—A. No. Q. If we have received information that you gave him Rs. 15,000 for that valuation, it is incorrect ?—A. Yes, quite incorrect. I paid him nothing. Q. Now, when did you go into trust ?—A. On 12th or 19th September 1866. Q. Who were appointed your trustees ?—A. Mr. Ranken, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. J. L. Scott. Q. What is Mr. Ranken ?—A. He is an assistant in Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.'s. Q. And Mr. Cartright ?—A. He is a public accountant. Q. Is he here now ?—A. He has gone to England. He used to be in Messrs. Leckie's office. Q. And is Mr. J. L. Scott a brother of Mr. Scott ?—A. No. He is no connection of Mr. Scott. Q. Who is he ? A. He was first in the firm of Finlay, Clark, & Co., and afterwards trustee of Cursetjee Furdoonjee's estate. Q. And your trustees were elected by your creditors ?—A. Yes. Q. Have you paid any dividend yet ?—A. No, sir; not yet. Q. Are you ever likely to pay a dividend ?—A. They will pay a very small sum, sir. Q. Have your trustees ever brought you before the High Court to account for where your money has gone ?—A. No. They will see from my books where the money has gone to. Q. You have not got your discharge yet, have you ?—A. No; not yet. Q. Have you any property in the Guicowar's territory ?—A. I have nothing, sir; what property I had I told them of. Q. What does your father live upon in that country ?—A. I send him money every month. Q. Well, what are you doing now ?—A. I am a broker. Q. Do you account to your trustees for your profit ?—A. No, not now. Q. They never asked you for it ?—A. I was bound to give an account for one year, and I gave it. Q. Have you paid anything ?—A. I paid Rs. 13,000. Where are you living now ?—A. In Wittulwaddy. President—I thought you were living in a large house in Love Lane. Witness—That was my own house, but it does not belong to me now. Q. Did the trustees take possession of it ?—A. No, sir; this bungalow belonged to my father. It was in trust to my mother, and we subsequently sold it. Q. Who did you sell it to ?—A. Kessowjee Naik. Q. Well, now, have you found the entries of these jewels in your books yet ?—A. The clerks are looking for them. President—I want to see the entries of these 20 lakhs' worth of jewels. Interpreter—There is the jewel account for Sumvut 1920. President—Is that 1864 ? Witness—That is 1863-64. Interpreter—It shows a balance brought forward from the previous year of jewels to the value of Rs. 95,367, and in the course of that year the jewels bought amount to Rs. 1,43,611-15-0, making a total of Rs. 2,38,979-6-9, which has been carried to the profit and loss account. President—Carried to the profit and loss account ? Witness—Yes, every year I wrote down. Interpreter—And the account appears to have been closed in that year. President—Well, go on to the next year. While search was being made in the next year's account, the President asked the witness if his father's books had come yet. Witness—No, sir; not yet. Q. If they come to-day I should like them to be brought here at once. Witness—If they come. I will let you know at once. President—Well, just see what jewels you bought in 1921. Interpreter—He says there are other items of jewels entered in his profit and loss account. President—Very well, I want his jewel account. Take his jewel account and see what he bought in 1864 and 1865. I suppose, though there are entries in the other account, they will all come to the jewel account ?—A. I have some in the jewel account and some in the profit and loss account. Interpreter—For that year there are only two items amounting to Rs. 2,327-8-0. President—Well, go to the next year, 1865-66. Witness—There is nothing there, sir. President—You bought none in that year ?—A. No, none. President—Now you know jewels are a sort of things for which one must recollect what he paid. Witness—I remember all I bought and paid, but I do not remember the dates when they were bought. President—Well, it is a long way off 20 lakhs yet. Witness—There is one item —— President (interrupting)—Well, let us see it in your books, please. Have you a list of the jewels you gave to the bank ?—A. Yes. President—Well, that will show it. Witness—I have not got the dates at all. President—Well, go on with the search whilst we are at luncheon and find out all the others.

After the adjournment,

The witness said he had found some more entries. President (to interpreter)—Have you seen the entries yourself ?—Interpreter—Yes, I have seen them. In the year 1921 there are four entries, amounting in all to Rs. 1,74,419-8-0. President—Are you quite sure none of these items are entered in the jewel account ? Witness—Not one, sir. Interpreter—And there are another four items in that same year amounting to Rs. 31,822. Q. Were none of these bought to give presents to your friends ?—A. None. President—None ? Well, you talked the other day of giving a shawl or ring. Were not you in the habit of giving presents sometimes ?—A. Yes. Q. Were none of these sums expended in giving presents ?—A. No; none of these. I have plenty other items besides these. Q. And these were all given to the Bank of Bombay ?—A. Yes. Interpreter—And the mehta says there are further items in the books for the subsequent year amounting to Rs. 36,999. President—Well, have you seen them ? Interpreter—No. President—Well, we will give him credit for that. And that is all, I suppose. Witness—Oh, plenty more, sir. Q. Where ?—A. In other books. We have not found out all yet. This is only part. President—Well, then, let your clerks continue to search for them.

You must have had considerable experience in the matter on which I am going to ask you. What was your opinion as to the management of the Bank of Bombay during Mr. Blair's occupancy of the office of secretary ?—A. Mr. Blair at that time was telling me always that he was to pay a large dividend—there were 2 crores and 9 lakhs. President—Well, but I ask you your opinion of his management ?—A. It was rather loose, I think. Q. What was your opinion of Mr. Robertson's management ?—A. Mr. Robertson was working for the last three years, during the whole crisis, and he was acting, I think, under the advice of the directors, because the crisis commenced in the month of March or April 1865. President—May, I think. Witness—No; in April, when the American War ceased. President—Now, is it not clear, Premchund, from looking over your evidence, that you used the Bank of Bombay as an instrument for the payment of your debts, for the obtaining of good prices for your shares, and for obliging your friends ? Witness—When I got these loans for people I was buying at very cheap rates. After that prices went up to double and triple, and the bank lent money to good people and not to bad people at that time. There never was a bad intention on anybody's part; and certainly not on the part of Mr. Robertson or Mr. Blair. President—We thought we would give you an opportunity of speaking if you had anything else to say, and you had better take this opportunity of explaining anything, because we are about to close your evidence for the present, though we shall probably re-examine you before we leave. Witness—Mr. Blair, during his time, was working with good intention for the shareholders and wanted to give a good dividend. Mr. Robertson was working during the whole crisis, three years, and I always thought that all were working for the good of the bank, and I never thought there was the least intention to lose money at all. Regarding Mr. Hannay I want to say that he had got a joint account with me in Back Bay and Port Canning shares, and he paid them all. President—Anything else ? We wish to give you every opportunity of explaining any part of the evidence which has been taken. Witness—My own opinion is that none of the gentlemen ever thought of ruining the bank or doing anything wrong to the bank, but were just working for the good of the institution; but it came suddenly on all of us. I and my father bought 1,000 shares in the Bank of Bombay one way and another. President—At the time it failed ? How many shares had you and your father when the bank went into liquidation ? Witness—More than 200. President—Your father had sold all his and had bought Back Bay shares. How did that speculation turn out. Witness—It was good for the bank. President—Have you anything else to say ? Witness—No, sir; nothing else. Mr. Melvill—Regarding the loans on the security of Back Bay shares, repayable on 1st July, the 21 lakh loan to Cursondass Madhowdass and others, had not these shares been resold for 1st July as a time-bargain ?—A. Yes. Q. And when Mr. Blair consented to postpone payment till 1st July, was not he aware of that ?—A. No; there was no time-bargain at all. Q. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's shares had been resold for time-bargain ?—A. Cursetjee Furdoonjee never sold his shares at all. Q. And what was the object of fixing 1st July ? A. They wanted longer time. Q. Why did not they take 1st August or 1st September ?—A. Mr. Blair wanted 30th June. It was the practice to pay interest on 31st December and 31st June. Q. At the ordinary half-year ?—A. Yes. President—You had a great number of accounts; you had two in the Asiatic Bank head-office and two at Kalbadavie ?—A. One account is a charity account, not my own at all—some trust account. Q. How many accounts had your father at the Kalbadavie branch ?—A. Only one account.

President—Well, now, you may go from the box, but you must remain in the room with the interpreter till you finish your list of the entries of the jewels. You must show us the different items and must not leave till you have done that. Witness—If you get me a list of the jewels, I can easily get the dates. I think there is one at the bank. President—Well, we will send for it then; but Major Innes wants to put a few questions to you just now.

By Major Innes—Had not you two separate discounts in the Asiatic Bank ?—A. I had one at Kalbadavie ? Q. Not at the head office ?—A. I don't know, sir. If you mention the amount I will tell you at once. Major Innes—In December 1864 there were 17 lakhs on one account and there are 14 lakhs still due; and you had also another discount going on at the same time. Why should you have had two at one bank ? There is a local account, a current account, and a cash credit, all at the same time. Q. Had you any particular object in having so many ?—A. No reason, sir. Q. These separate accounts could not, by any means, have had any connection with the remark suggested by you on the first day of your examination—that Messrs. Morrison and Blair had an account with the Asiatic in your name ?—A. No. Q. The remark you made on the first day had no foundation whatever ? Do you assert that ? Your remark that Messrs. Morrison and Blair were able to operate by slips on an account in your name has no foundation whatever ?—A. It has no foundation whatever; I cannot see it from my books or the Asiatic's books. Q. There was no such account ?—A. No. Q. You are quite certain ?—A. It is in none of my books.

President—There is just another question I wish to ask you. Do you know a man named Pestonjee Nowrojee Kros ?—A. Yes. Q. Who was he ?—A. A shroff to Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. Q. That (showing a note) is Mr. Robertson's handwriting, is it ?—A. Yes. President—Now that person has a great claim outstanding against him ? Witness—Yes. Q. You recommended him, did you not, for these loans ?—A. At first I did. Q. Did not you recommend him also for the second ?—A. I don't remember at all now, but he was a very good man; he had much property. Q. What does this mean ?—At the end of a letter Mr. Robertson says—"Premchund does not want his name mentioned." (Witness perused the letter.) Why did you want that your name should not be mentioned ?—A. Because he was a shroff to Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., and I said "You can ask Tracey or somebody else." President—But if that was your reason, Mr. Tracey could still less than yourself give this note, for he was a partner of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. ?—A. Yes. Q. Why did you want that your name should not be mentioned with regard to Pestonjee ?—A. I had no transaction with him. Q. Were you afraid to recommend him ?—A. I would have recommended him then for Rs. 25,000. President—You appear to have recommended him twice. These (showing two letters) are your letters, are they not ?—A. These are my letters. Q. You cannot explain the note I have read ?—A. No. Q. Further than that you had a delicacy in recommending the shroff of Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., when there was a member of that firm a director of the bank ? Is that it ?—A. I cannot explain it further. President—You say in one letter—"Bearer wants Rs. 25,000 discount for a month. If he has no former discount then give it him." But you subsequently recommended him for a lakh, in that letter regarding which I have read the note. Witness—That must have been on the security of shares.

Dadabhoy Byramjee and Cumulsey Premjee were then called but did not answer, and the President therefore directed that they should be sent for as the Commission would not again sit for some time.

SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY was meantime examined by the President. Q. I believe you are some relation of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, are you not ?—A. Yes, sir. Q. What is your relationship ?—A. I married the late Baronet's daughter. President—You appear to have had three different loans from the Bank of Bombay in the year 1864, one in your own name, and two jointly with Byramjee Manockjee ?—A. Only one with Byramjee Manockjee and two in my own name. There was one in my own name in September 1863 for Rs. 75,000. President—Well, that is paid off. Then, did you not receive an advance on 14th April 1864 on a bill by yourself and Byramjee for one lakh ?—A. No, sir. It was in my own name on the 20th. Q. Had you two different advances in April ?—A. Yes. Q. On 14th April had you a loan of one lakh, and on 20th April another lakh ?—A. No, sir. President—Well, take it as we have got it down—one lakh on 14th April, and another on 14th December with Byramjee for 3 lakhs. Witness—Yes. President—That was 4 lakhs and there was a loss altogether of Rs. 3,50,000. Witness—Yes. I think so. Q. To whom did you apply for that advance of 3 lakhs ?—A. I applied to Mr. Blair; I was recommended to him by Premchund Roychund. I got that loan of 3 lakhs to buy some shares from the bazaar. I bought shares of the Bank of Bombay, Financial, and Port Canning shares. I got them from brokers; I don't remember whom. Q. How came Premchund to interest himself for you ?—A. I knew him before. I wanted some money and I spoke to him. He said he would speak to Mr. Blair. I wrote to Mr. Blair next day, and he said that if I got Byramjee's name he would grant me a loan. President—He had previously got a loan of a lakh on 14th April 1864 ?—A. Yes, I negotiated that loan with Mr. Blair himself. Nobody recommended me for that loan. I was dealing in piece-goods at the time but with that money I bought some old Financial shares from brokers. I don't remember the names of these brokers. Q. How is it this heavy loss has been sustained by these advances ?—A. The crisis came suddenly and we suffered a great deal. President—The crisis did not come till April or May 1865 or afterwards.—A. But that loan was renewed several times. I did not deposit any security on getting the loans, but I recollect I paid about Rs. 50,000 in January 1865, and handed to Mr. Rodgie in the beginning of 1866 seven or eight gold rings and some shares which I had. I don't know if these were sold. I have nothing else to add. I have failed; I have not gone into trust, but through the Insolvent Court. I don't think any dividend has been given to my creditors. All my estate has been attached by the Asiatic Bank.

Veerchund Deepchund was here called, but failed to answer.

A note was then handed to the President, and he explained that he had just received from the Bank of Bombay a list of all the jewels deposited by Premchund. This, he remarked to Premchund, had also a note of the valuation he had given of the articles, and he would now proceed with the search for the entries of the purchase of these.

The President then said—Whilst we are waiting for the other witnesses, I may as well mention that it is the intention of this Commission to adjourn from to-day till the 26th instant. We are about to enter into another subject of inquiry, upon which we have been called to report by the Secretary of State. It is a subject which will require great care and attention, and we will have to prepare a long list of interrogatories for the examination of certain witnesses at Calcutta and Madras. Under these circumstances it will be impossible for us to sit here again before the 26th instant, but we will take the opportunity before that time of reading over the evidence and making up our minds as to what further witnesses we will call and whom we will re-examine.

It was here stated that the messenger who had been despatched for the other witnesses had returned without them, and the President said he presumed that in that case they need not be expected. The most of the audience, therefore, left the room, but after a few minutes the witnesses appeared, and their examination was proceeded with.

DADABHOY BYRAMJEE—I obtained money from the Bank of Bombay. A cash credit was granted to me on 17th October 1863, for one lakh; another cash credit was granted on 6th June 1864 for one lakh, and a bill was discounted for me on 8th March 1865 also for one lakh. There has, I believe, been a total loss on these transactions, to the amount of Rs. 2,21,793. No securities were taken for the first or second, but a deposit of share certificates was given for the third loan. I was informed by my friends in 1863 that they were obtaining money from the Bank of Bombay on personal security. I cannot recollect who told me. I went to Cowasjee Jehanghier and told him I wanted money and he went with me to Mr. Blair. I am a general merchant, and wanted the money for my business. Cowasjee recommended me for my second loan. Perhaps I used part of the money in the purchase of shares. I obtained the third loan from Mr. Blair. I offered security for it. I required the money to pay some calls on the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's shares. I had purchased these at an auction. There has been a heavy loss to the Bank of Bombay owing to the fall in the value of the shares and my failure. The shares were worth Rs. 3,000, but fell to under Rs. 1,000 each. I was required by the bank to pay, but I did not pay very much. I took the benefit of Act XXVIII. of 1865. I have not yet obtained a release. I have nothing further to say with regard to my loans.

CUMULSEY PREMJEE—I obtained a loan of 3 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay on 4th April 1865. I got that for the purpose of buying shares in the bazaar. At that time I was due money for shares which I had bought. I do not, at this distance of time, remember the names of all the brokers who sold the shares to me. I negotiated the loan, but I cannot remember whether it was with Mr. Robertson or Mr. Blair. I do not know whether I was recommended; the managers knew me very well. I was a broker at the time. There has been a very great loss on the transaction, even although the loan was secured. It was not originally secured, but subsequently, in May 1865, I gave security to the bank. I gave my land at Tardeo. That was sold recently for about Rs. 24,000. I do not think I obtained that loan through any recommendation. I obtained it on a promissory note. I afterwards went to the Bank of Bombay before the note was due and volunteered to give security. I think the note was not renewed; I failed before it fell due.

This was all the evidence for the day, and as Premchund's clerks had scarcely begun the search of the books for the entries of purchase of jewels and were expected to take some days for the task, he was ordered to have them in attendance till the search should be completed.

The Commission then adjourned till the 26th instant.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Luxamon Rama and Oomersey Ooderjee were each sentenced to receive six stripes, for stealing two pieces of cloth belonging to Government.

ASSAULT.—Gopal Vittoo was charged with assaulting Nagoo Halttia. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined four rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

BEGGING.—Ramdass Vurjivandass, a beggar, was charged with begging for alms in a public place at Gaumdavie on the 10th. He admitted the offence, and was sent to the House of Correction for eight days.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Bhanjee Nundoo was, at the instance of the Health Department, charged with not complying with their notice served upon him, to clean a piece of ground belonging to him, the same being in a very filthy condition. He was fined in the sum of fifty rupees, and required to pay an additional fine of five rupees per day commencing from Thursday next, so long as the ground may continue unclean.

THEODORE'S SON.—Prince Dejatch Alamayou ("I have seen the world"), the son of King Theodore, in charge of Captain Speedy, and attended by an Abyssinian man-servant, Shellika Kassa, reached Plymouth on July 14. He is already much delighted with England, exclaiming, "Oh, this beautiful country; I shall never go back." The servant, who is a very intelligent man, on going over the arsenal observed with regret, "Theodore should have seen!" A little Abyssinian slave girl, a protegee of Sir Robert Napier, was also brought by the same vessel. The "Overland Mail" says—"The Queen has been all eagerness to see him. The papers of this morning say that Lord Napier has gone down to present the boy to Her Majesty. We suspect that the authorities will be somewhat troubled about the best means of disposing of him. Heaven only knows what is to become of the boy!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been hoping to see it announced that the G. I. P. Railway Co. are about to run a special train to Muktul for the eclipse. I trust that General Rivers will arrange this. Muktul is under the central line of the eclipse, and a train, I believe, can without difficulty go so far beyond Sholapoor. Many, doubtless, who cannot send tents and necessaries to Beejapoor, and lay a dawk to reach that city, would be glad to see what they are not likely to see again—a grand total eclipse—if this could be managed without leaving the line and by a reasonably quick train there and back. The train might leave on Sunday, reaching Muktul on Tuesday morning, an hour or two before the eclipse, and leave Muktul for Bombay at midday on the same day.

A. B. C.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 7TH AUGUST.

THE case of John Berrie vs. Merwanjee Nowrojee, of which I made mention in a former letter, lasted two days, and was then dismissed by the magistrate for want of proof. At first the prisoner was put in the dock, but on the motion of his counsel the magistrate very considerately allowed him to stand at the rails. The trial was certainly the most tedious one I have yet witnessed in Sind. The complainant, who I may say conducted his own case on the first day, was subjected to the strictest cross-examination for nearly six hours, and I must do him the justice to say that he gave his evidence in a most clear and straightforward manner—notwithstanding the repeated attempts by the counsel on the opposite side to brow-beat him. It was a sad pity to see a snowy-headed man like Mr. Berrie, in the position in which he was placed, with lawyers, or vakeels as they are called here, doing their best to shake his testimony: not hesitating even to go so far as to cast imputations on his character when he was in the army years ago. But the law, though no respecter of persons, was evenly administered by Mr. Gibbons, and the Court did not withhold its protection when appealed to for it. The subject matter of Mr. Berrie's deposition was to the effect, that he had been asked by the accused to sign with him a bill for Rs. 10,000, that he did so to oblige him, not being aware of his insolvent circumstances; that in signing the bill he signed also another bill which he understood to be a duplicate of the first, and that, up to the day of Merwanjee's failure, he was not aware of the real state of things, and not till he went to the Punjab Bank did he know that he had given his name for 20,000 rupees. Mr. Campbell, the manager of the Bank, confirmed Mr. Berrie's evidence so far as concerned his having called at the Bank to ascertain the truth, but this was not sufficient to gain a legal conviction, although morally it would perhaps have been enough to justify a punishment, if the laws of society could award one severe enough, and Merwanjee Nowrojee was discharged. He was not, however, a free man long, for, just as he was about to leave the Court-room, two fresh criminal informations were laid against him—the first by one Jairam Soonderjee, who alleged he was defrauded out of a sum of 6,000 rupees by Merwanjee, and the second by Merwanjee Ardaseer, of the firm of Messrs. Jehanghier and Company, who similarly suffered to the extent of 1,000 rupees. The opinion is that in the first case there are many loopholes for Merwanjee to get through, but not so in the second, which, from the statements made before the magistrate, seems to be a very clear one against the accused. It appears, to use the complainant's own words,—"I went to the Punjab Bank to get a draft on Bombay for Rs. 1,000 in favour of Jehanghier Framjee Jussawalla and spoke to Merwanjee Nowrojee, who was then the shroff of the said bank. He then said that Mr. Campbell, the manager of the said bank, was engaged, and told me to call again as soon as I had transacted my ordinary business, and I could get the bill. I then left the bank and returned about 3 P.M., and asked the said Merwanjee Nowrojee to get me a draft from the bank. He then said 'Why do you want a draft from the bank, I will give you one on Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company,' or words to that effect. He also informed me that he had a large credit with them, and, moreover, that he would give the same at par, while if I received it from the Bank I would have to pay four annas per cent. I said that I did not wish to have any draft from him, as I received a cheque from him before, which was not honoured on due date. He then took out a letter from his box, and, hastily showing it to me, said, 'Here is a letter of credit for Rs. 3,000 which I have recently received from them.' I did not care to read it but trusted to his words, and received a draft on the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Company on demand, and paid him Rs. 1,000 in notes. I have subsequently heard that a short time previous to his giving me that draft he was informed by Jairam Sooderjee that he, the said Jairam Soonderjee, had received a telegram from Bombay to the effect that a draft drawn by him, the said Merwanjee Nowrojee, on the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Company was dishonoured. That the said Merwanjee Nowrojee fraudulently and dishonestly induced me to accept the said draft, knowing that he, the said Merwanjee, was in insolvent circumstances at the time and unable to meet his liabilities."

You will see from the above how matters really stand. The sensation this last case has created is one which will be remembered for some time to come. Some pity the accused but some call him many hard names; but your humble servant will see the end of the trial before he ventures further on the subject. The cases come on for hearing on Monday.

Judge Coghlan, who leaves this by to-morrow's steamer, to avail himself of the furlough of two years granted him, gave judgment in the matter of the several appeals against the decisions of the District Judge in suits filed against the late Oriental Inland Steam Company. The grounds of the appeals were—

1st.—That the lower Court was wrong in allowing execution in the said suit, after admitting and filing in the Court a copy of an order from the High Court of Chancery in England, and recognizing the said company as being in liquidation under the said Court.

2nd.—That the lower Court was wrong in considering that the said company was bound to apply to the said Court for being wound up under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, in addition to its being wound up under the orders of the High Court of Chancery in England.

3rd—That the lower Court was wrong in holding that the order of the High Court of Chancery in England directing the winding up of the said company was not pleadable as a bar on the said suit to any proceedings interfering with the orders of the said High Court.

4th—That the Judge making the order appealed against has misconstrued the interlocutory judgment passed by his predecessor on the 2nd January 1868.

5th—That the said order of the lower Court is generally inequitable and unjust.

But the Judge after going *in extenso* into the law bearing on the points raised remarked—"I am clear that the action of the District Court has been both legal and equitable, and I feel convinced that the High Court of Chancery in making the order to the provisional liquidators had no intention of directing them to assume possession of the company's property otherwise than in accordance with the law in force at the place where such property might be found. The laws of the country would to a great extent be inoperative, and confidence in the Courts here would be shaken, if the fact of a defendant being possessed of property within the local jurisdiction of an English Court could be used so as to limit the right of a creditor in India under the law of this country." The appeals were dismissed with costs on appellants; and the Crown has been allowed precedence in the execution of the decrees. This will set the minds of many, who invested largely in some portions of the property sold not long ago, at rest;—though it will be sad news to the shareholders at home, whose losses in commerce will be something enormous.

The ship "Kohinoor," Captain Desborough, sailed for the Mauritius last evening. She took a batch of nearly fifty Afghans to serve as camel-men in Australia. Among them was one who had been there before, and who gave most beautiful descriptions of the country. He spoke English as well almost as any educated native could have spoken the language, and stated that he was the cousin of the man who has now taken a European wife to Candahar, the same of whom the papers had so much to say. All the men now sent away to Australia by the firm of Messrs. Fleming and Company as agents for J. Elder Esq., of Adelaide, in Australia, are under engagements for three years on the monthly salary of Rs. 20. Lucky dogs, say I !

There has been a drizzling rain throughout the week, but sages fancy we shall have a good downpour before long, although Cocoanut day has passed, and the monsoon is thereafter considered at an end. We have scarcely had our usual *quantum* of rain, and it is to be hoped master "Jupiter Pluvius" will favour us once more. The health of the place continues fair.

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THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal was held on Monday the 3rd instant, pursuant to notice, in the Board Room.

The Hon'ble John Skinner, having been voted to the Chair, opened the proceedings by stating that it was not necessary for him to occupy the time of the meeting with any lengthy reference to the general affairs of the Bank, as they were fully set forth in the Reports which had already been published, and under the circumstances stated therein he had no doubt the results which had been laid before the Shareholders would commend themselves to their general satisfaction. There was, however, one matter mentioned in the Report, on which it might be expected that he should make a few remarks. He referred to the establishment of the Bank's Agency in Bombay The question seemed to him a simple one, but it had been much misunderstood, and it had given rise in certain quarters to rather angry comments, written, he must say, not in a very fair spirit, but proceeding probably more from ignorance than from malevolence It seemed to him that the misunderstanding arose out of some confusion of the terms "Branch" and "Agency," and the people at home also appeared to have been misled by *ex parte* statements on the subject. Now it had been very clearly shown that the Bank's business with Bombay had in recent years increased so largely that it was absolutely necessary, for its efficient conduct, that the bank should send to Bombay its own Agent to attend to the Bank's own business, and surely there was nothing unreasonable in this. He had no doubt in his own mind that it was entirely with in the discretion of the Directors to establish this Agency in Bombay, but they had nevertheless done nothing in the matter without the express sanction of the Government of India. The Agency had worked cautiously and very satisfactorily without in any way infringing on the business of the Bombay Bank, and there was no desire to interfere in any way with the operations of this Institution, but the Directors of the Bank of Bengal were at the same time determined to manage their own business in their own way. Some questions had been put to the Secretary of State for India as to whether the Government of India intended to allow the Agency to continue, and Sir Stafford Northcote's answer was to the effect, that if the purposes for which the Agency had been established had been fulfilled, orders should be given to withdraw it. What steps the Government intended to take in the matter he did not know, but the Directors had already intimated to Government that they could not undertake the responsibility of delegating to the New Bank—to which it has been assumed that their Agency should be entrusted—the management of the large and increasing business they had done since the establishment of their own Agency, with the conduct of which moreover the public and the Government—so far as the latter were concerned—had expressed so much satisfaction. He would now move the first resolution—"That the accounts and report be passed and approved."

Mr. Cowie seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Skinner then moved the following resolution :—"That the resolution of the Directors of 30th April last, conferring a life pension of £1,000 per annum on Mr. George Dickson, the present Sec retary and Treasurer, when he is enforced through ill health to relinquish his present arduous duties be confirmed." In putting this resolution before the meeting he thought it would be presumptuous in him, by the expression of any opinion of his own, to recommend the recognition in the sense proposed, of services such as those rendered by Mr. Dickson to the Bank, which had been so universally appreciated, but it was due to Mr. Dickson, and it would no doubt be interesting to the Shareholders, that he (Mr. Skinner) should pass in review as he proposed briefly to do, some of the principal measures characterising the Bank's progress since Mr. Dickson's connection with it began in December 1859. If any doubts had ever existed as to the propriety of the step which the Directors took, when resolving, as they did unanimously, on the grant of this pension to Mr. Dickson, he thought that, in the particulars he was about to lay before the meeting, there was ample justification for the course adopted. Among the most considerable of the changes introduced into the Bank under Mr. Dickson's management, was the agreement with the Government, under which the entire management of the business of the General Treasury had been taken over by the Bank. Then there was the charge of the Public Debt of India, to name the amount of which, *viz.*, sixty-four crores, would be sufficient to give an idea of the arduous and responsible nature of the duties it involved. He could bear testimony to the vast amount of trouble and pains that had been bestowed by Mr. Dickson on the introduction and carrying out of these measures, and it was well known how much they had resulted to the benefit, not only of the shareholders, but of the Government as well as of the public at large. When Mr. Dickson joined the Bank it had not a single branch. It now had no less than eighteen, extending over the northern and central parts of India and Burmah, and ranging from Moulmain to Lahore, besides which there was the important agency in Bombay and the minor one in Kurrachee. Well, all these extensions involved considerable additional labour to Mr. Dickson's ordinary duties, and it was only right to say that the whole, with the exception of the Cawnpore branch, had been organized under Mr. Dickson's own eye. The Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the agents and accountants appointed to the several branches were prepared by Mr. Dickson himself, and the general control over every branch had been closely exercised by him. Changes had also been introduced into every department in the Head Office, into the details of which it would not be necessary to enter, but which he might say had in each case been attended with much advantage both to the Government and to the public. With regard to the progress of the business of the Bank, they would find that the annual turn-over, or in other words, the yearly amount of receipts and payments exclusive of those in the Public Debt Office, had during the nine years of Mr. Dickson's management increased about eight-fold. When they came to consider the immense amount of business carried on in so large an institution as the Bank of Bengal, some idea might be formed of the care and attention that had been given to it when he told them that the losses at the Head Office and the whole of the branches since 1859 averaged only about Rs 30,000 yearly. Those shareholders who took an interest in reading the reports of Banks of the same magnitude in London and elsewhere would agree with him when he said that such losses as these were comparatively speaking extraordinary small. Another point deserving of consideration was the material increase at the same time of the Reserve Fund. Now, as the the more direct gain to the shareholders in the Bank, Mr. Skinner would remind the meeting that the Bank's capital amounted formerly to one crore and seven lacs only; but in addition to that, it had an authorized note circulation to the extent of two crores. Well, the Bank's capital had been doubled, and the right of circulation withdrawn, and yet they they had been able to increase the average rate of dividend by about 1¼ per cent. In reviewing the successes of the Bank during the period in question he (Mr. Skinner) had not lost sight in any degree of the great care and attention that had at all times been given by the Directors to the conduct of business, but speaking as a Director himself on behalf of his colleagues at the Board, he had no hesitation in saying that those successes had very largely been due to the personal exertions of Mr. Dickson. He thought the shareholders had good reason to congratulate themselves on the possession of a secretary who, in addition to his intimate knowledge of the business, enjoyed in so large and unusual a degree the confidence of the Government and of the public, and he had no doubt they would heartily respond to his invitation to adopt the resolution submitted to them.

Mr. V. H. Mathews, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., in seconding the resolution said that he fully endorsed all that the Chairman had said regarding Mr. Dickson's services, and it was beyond question that that gentleman enjoyed the confidence of the public.

The Resolution was put, and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman said that there was one other matter which he thought it necessary to refer to before the meeting separated. He alluded to certain statements which had appeared in one of the public prints in Bombay to the effect that the Bank had been in the habit of advancing money on the security of ordinary Joint Stock Companies' shares. He did not notice the matter because of any importance that he attached to the comments that had been founded on the charge made against the Bank in this respect, but owing to the publicity given to the charge he thought it right that those who were interested in the Bank's progress, and who might be influenced by the statements in question, should be properly informed of the position of the Bank on a matter affecting one of the principles of its business. He had taken some trouble to make himself acquainted with the facts he was about to state, which were simply these, that he had found that the Bank had during the last nine years, and at wide intervals, made two advances only, under Bond, upon Joint Stock Companies' shares, and they were made to business men for purely business purposes only, and not before the management had thoroughly satisfied itself of the transaction and of the value of the shares deposited. The amount, he might add, was considerably less than £15,000, the money was advanced for a short period only, and not one farthing of loss had been sustained. He (Mr. Skinner) thought there were very few, if any, Banks which adhered more closely to sound banking rules, whose business was conducted on more strict principles, or which steered so clear of doubtful business at such times of severe monetary pressure as those they had passed through in India of late years,

There being no other business, the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.—*Englishman.*

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The cellular system of prison discipline, and the estimated outlay of twelve millions sterling, if we attempted its introduction, has been followed by a plan that recognizes the leading principles of the former, but which will not prove quite so expensive and comprehensive. Instead of providing a cell for every prisoner, it has been suggested to construct a certain number of solitary cells in each of the central Prisons now being built, so as to accommodate from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the prisoners in each great jail. Every prisoner, when he first enters, will be confined in one of these cells, until a certain period of probation has expired, when, if his conduct has been satisfactory, he will be removed to join the inmates of a larger apartment. Only the latest contributions to the prison population will thus be confined, and it is supposed that the severity of the earlier period of their term of punishment, as well as the relief from solitary incarceration in recognition of good conduct, will produce an excellent moral effect on the convicts, and destroy many of the evils attending the indiscriminate congregation of all classes of prisoners. The leading object evidently is to introduce the solitary or cellular system, as originally suggested, but at this will involve an enormous expenditure, it is proposed by these means to curtail the latter as well as render the objections to this particular form of imprisonment less forcible. Presume that the release from solitary confinement may render the later years of a man's period of incarceration less oppressive, and more likely to conduce to continued good conduct—but in being moved from the solitary cell to the barred room, where he finds a party of his fellow-prisoners, will the feeling that he is allowed a little more liberty, but is yet a prisoner, the mock liberty and privileges that he is permitted, tend to render him less susceptible to the reckless, despairing depravity of a prison-room. The Government of India has no reason to blush for its prisons and their discipline? But the question is one of finance—if a perfect cellular system would cost 12 millions sterling, a system providing the same objects for even about 20 per cent. of the prison population of India, must cost a sum that India cannot very well afford.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BUNDER ABBAS DIFFICULTY.

It is satisfactory to know that the visit of Colonel Pelly to Shiraz has been successful. The dispute between Persia and Oman has, through the Colonel's management, been satisfactorily arranged, in spite of the critical appearance which the affair had at one time assumed. The real facts of the case would appear to be that throughout the first half of this century the Sultan of Muscat leased from Persia a narrow strip of coast about 90 miles long, bending round the Shargah peninsula to the north, and extending from Ling h to beyond the port of Bunder Abbas. During all this time the Sultan, however, held actual possession of the islands of Hormooz and Kishm, in which he exercised sovereign rights. In 1854 Persia repudiated the contract and reassumed the management of Bunder Abbas. A year later the Government of Ispahan gave a lease for 20 years of the port and its dependencies, as they then chose to call Hormooz and Kishm to Syud Saeed and his posterity. The word used for "posterity" also, however, means "sons." When Syud Salim succeeded his father, the Shah declared the lease at an end. Taking advantage of the ambiguous expression we have noted, he denied the rights of the new Sultan to claim the port for the remainder of the lease, on the ground that the contract mentioned "sons" only, not "grandsons." In the beginning of the year the Sultan, who had meanwhile been relieved of the apprehensions he felt on account of the pretensions of his rival, and uncle, Syud Toorkee, took up the question relating to Bunder Abbas, and threatened to blockade the port unless the lease were renewed. In consequence of this threat, which it was powerless to prevent being carried out, the Shah solicited the interference of the Government of India. This was readily given. The matter was committed to Colonel Pelly's hands, and the Sultan was prohibited from disturbing the peace of the Gulf. Colonel Pelly in obedience to his instructions to procure a renewal of the lease, proceeded to Shiraz where he had an interview with the Prince, Governor of Fars. Considering the usual character of Persian diplomacy, we think Colonel Pelly and the Government are fairly to be congratulated on his having settled what threatened to become at one time a serious matter. The Persian Government have agreed to lease the port to the Sultan for seven years, for 25,000 *tomans* per annum. This is an increase of 9,000 *tomans* yearly on the amount paid under the old lease. —*Englishman.*

THE CHIEF OF BAHREIN'S PIRACY.

A correspondent has sent us some details of the late attack on Katar in the Gulf of Persia. The Chief of Bahrein claims a sort of superior authority over Katar, but his tenure of power is very precarious, and has of late years given way before the ever encroaching strength of the Wahabees of Nejd. Emboldened probably by the dissensions at Riad, which followed on the death of the late Ameer Feysul, the chief of Bahrein, in concert with The Seikh of Aboo Thabee, made a raid on the promontory, and after plundering its inhabitants, proceeded to deport many of them. This raid was attended with circumstances of peculiar brutality, and was a clear infraction of the peace of the Gulf,—a peace of which for many years England has constituted herself the guardian. The necessities of the Abyssinian expedition absorbed at the time all the naval resources of the Government. The Viceroy therefore contented himself with reminding the offending chiefs of their engagements to refrain from all hostile action in the Gulf, and warned them that if reparation were not speedily made, the British Government would certainly call them to account. The propery plundered by them has been valued at Rs. 5,00,000. On 28th July the Government, finding itself in a position to carry its threats into effect, despatched the *Vigilant* to the Gulf, to strengthen Colonel Pelly's hands. The absence of this officer at Shiraz had also tended to delay the day of reckoning with Bahrein. On the arrival of the *Vigilant*, Colonel Pelly will move down the Gulf, and inflict a severe chastisement on the offending chiefs, unless ample submission and reparation be made. The matter has, however, assumed a more complicated aspect, as the people of Katar, finding we did nothing, appealed to the Wahabee Ameer of Riad. This Prince was, however, unable, on account of domestic dissensions, to interfere, and consequently they resolved to right themselves. They organised an attack on Bahrein, but were defeated and driven off with great loss. Hitherto our duty has consisted in protecting Bahrein from the incursions of the Wahabee tribes on the mainland. The very existence of the Chief is due to the protection he has invariably received, and hence his conduct in attacking Kateef is the more inexcusable. It is to be hoped that the Government, which bombarded Katar in the interests of Bahrein, will not allow Bahrein to take advantage of its connection with England to perpetrate such atrocities as the plunder of Katar.—*Englishman.*

Army Statistics.—The total strength of the army in British India during the year 1866 consisted of 66,814 Europeans, and 117,095 natives. The staff and staff corps consisted of 1,366 Europeans ; the Engineers, Sappers, and Miners, of 373 European and 2,794 natives ; the artillery, horse and foot, of 12,299 Europeans and 1,891 natives ; the cavalry, of 6,050 Europeans and 18 779 natives ; the infantry of 45,916 Europeans and 93,631 natives ; and the invalids, veterans, and warran officers, of 810 Europeans ; the medical establishment being included in each arm of the service. Of these total numbers 38,992 Europeans and 43,394 natives were stationed in Bengal, 14,184 Europeans and 46,435 natives in Madras, and 13,638 Europeans and 27,266 natives in Bombay ; those stationed in the North-West Provinces and Punjab being included in the Presidency of Bengal.

East Indian Shipping.—In the year ended April, 1866, a total of 48,401 vessels (including native craft) entered and cleared at the various ports of British India. Of these 10,581 were British vessels, and of the total number entered during the year 731 came from the United Kingdom, 3,005 from Ceylon, 617 from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, 202 from China, 151 from Mauritius and Bourbon, and 546 from the Straits Settlements. A comparison of the ten years preceding (and including) 1866 shows that the number of vessels entered for the United Kingdom reached its maximum in 1864 and its minimum in 1857. More vessels cleared for ports in India in 1866 to ports in the United Kingdom than in any previous year, but there was a decrease of 2,539 in the total number of vessels cleared in 1866, as compared with the previous year. An epitome of those entered and cleared in 1866 shows that of all vessels (including native craft) 3,042 are credited to Bengal, 16,764 to Madras, 4,967 to British Burmah, and 23,628 to Bombay,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
Correspondents.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
„ 4 do. ... 1s. 11d. do.
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
„ 2 do. ... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
„ demand ... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY...........
MADRAS.............. KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates :—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Subscribed Capital ....£928,200.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ....£ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5
„ 12 „ „ 6

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur ...Rs.	2	12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt	2	4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock	2	4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste —— L'Accordeur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astrée. Par Marie Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Héritiere. Par A. Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin	2	4
Attendre-Esperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury	3	0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey	2	4
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A Leo	1	8
Mademoiselle Merquen	2	4
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade	0	12
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac	0	12
Souvenirs D'Allemagne. Par G. de Nerval	0	12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemère	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cerises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Brillat le Menuisier. Par Kauffmann	0	12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	2	
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort	4	0
L'Equateur. Scenes de la Vie Sud Americaine. Par A. Halinski	2	8
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59	0	0
Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à lire, &c., une langue en six mois, Appliquée à l'Anglaise. Par Ollendorff	7	8
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell ...Rs.	10	0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton	5	0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry	5	12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli	3	12
Modern Domestic Cookery for Private Families. By a Lady	3	12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery	2	12
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Ditto ditto (cloth bound)	1	2
The Italian Confectioner; or, complete economy of Desserts, By W. A. Jarrin	3	8
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and domestic arts	8	0
Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell	3	12
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen	7	8
Claret's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry. 5th edn., with very considerable improvements. (Lock & Key, and handsomely bound)	35	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts	2	12
A Ritual and illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings, and a key to the Phi Beta Kappa	2	12
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M.	2	12

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths ; 2-inch ditto 24s. ; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ⅞-inch ditto 5s 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen ; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay ; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes. Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes. Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes. Eau de Cologne.
Combs. Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters. Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery. Open Plaster.
Sponges. Filters.
Sponge Bags.
AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by specia appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Maker of the Great Clock of the Exhibition 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. Open face Double cases.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open face double cases.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,

Ramle in the environs of Alexandria,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,

Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes ; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom ; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance :—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to

M. McINERNY,
General Contractor.

30, Dadur Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER

begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight :—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled :—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies ; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer ; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants : for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

A second-hand English-built Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, price Rs. 325.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 7th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a Local Justice of the Peace.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE,—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.

HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—

2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 „ Oatmeal.
30 „ Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 „ } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 „ 6 „ „ Soup and Bouilli.
3 „ 2 „ „ Assorted Soups.
6 „ 2 „ „ Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 „ Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 „ „ Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 „ 12 dozens Mustard.
1 „ Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 „ Martell's Brandy.
40 „ Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 ?-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 „ „ Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 „ Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 „ Brunswick Green Paint.
4 „ Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 „ „ Pitch.
9 „ Raw Linseed Oil.
6 „ Boiled do.
2 „ Spirits Turpentine.
12 „ Engine Oil.
2 „ Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 „ 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 „ 3 „ „
5 „ Fine Spunyarn.
5 „ Assorted Amberline.
5 „ Marline.
5 „ Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 „ Navy Boiled „ „ 1 to 5.
20 „ Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 „ „ Roping „

Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street, Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux „ Do. „ 18 0 „
Cognac „ Do. „ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN"—

Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Qts. per doz.	Rs.	34 0
„ „ „ „ Pts.	„	17 0
„ Guinness's Stout in Quarts	„	5 8
„ „ „ „	„	3 8
„ Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints	„	18 0
„ Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in Qts.	„	15 0
„ „ „ „ Pts.	„	8 0
„ Jamaica Rum „ Qts.	„	18 0
„ Ginger Wine „	„	15 0

Apply to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good...	Rs.	21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine	„	24	„
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine...	„	28	„
Vino de Pasto	„	30	„

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.

Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality ; shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1............. Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. „ 2............. „ 25 „

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices—316 Regent Street, London.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860— £ 76,000
„ „ 1861, 1862, 1863— £117,000
„ „ 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen

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Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
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LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birthday.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Annual. R. A. P.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Half-yearly R. A. P.	Age next Birthday.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Annual. R. A. P.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Half-yearly. R. A. P.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0
60	0	42 4 0	60	83 10 8	43 5 4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 a. m
Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.
Agents— „ Ewart, Latham & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld.)
Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
„ The National Bank of India.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits ; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Age.
20	15 0 0	2 10 6	17 8 0	3 1 7	20
30	18 0 0	3 3 0	20 0 0	3 8 8	30
40	22 8 0	3 15 9	23 8 0	4 2 7	40
50	29 8 0	5 3 7	30 8 0	5 6 5	50
60	41 8 0	7 5 7	42 8 0	7 8 5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	Civil. 3 yrs.	Civil. 5 yrs.	Civil. 7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	Military. 3 yrs.	Military. 5 yrs.	Military. 7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in Hummum Street, the Business, Good-will, 2 first-class Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Soda Water Fountain, Stock, Furniture, &c., complete, of the "London Refreshment Rooms." Particulars may be had on application to the Manager.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One No. 1 Sodawater Machine by Hayward Tyler & Co.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A small Bungalow, in a healthy locality, within 3 minutes' walk of a Railway Station. Rent Rs. 100 per month.

G. B. GLADDING.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz. :—

10 Bales Grey T. Cloths, 6 lbs.
10 do. do. do.
5 do. do. Shirtings, 8 lbs.
3 do. do. do.
1 do. do. Jaconets.
2 Cases Printed Domits or Flannels.
6 do. White Cambric, 39 by 12.
10 do. Moogta.
1 do. Superfine Ladies' Cloth.
2 do. Oxford, Milton, and other kinds of Cloth.
3 do. Black Cloth, Doe Coating Cloth, &c.
1 do. Cut Drops and Tumblers.
1 do. Harness.
1 do. Boots.
2 Casks of Flour.
1 Case Needles.
1 do. Fish Hooks.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, at 2 o'clock p. m., by order of the Mortgagee Bai Amrutt, the widow of Cursondass Culliandass, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mehta Pandooba Gunput, the following Ornaments, viz :—

2 Gold Wacks.
1 do. Necklace.
4 do. Bangles.
1 do. Kalleeghathee.
1 do. Shanghloo.
1 Pair Gold Sanklas.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p. m., by order of the mortgagee Ameechund Khimajee, Chatoorbhooj Khetajee, and Jetta Khetajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gannojee Buzajee Goonjall :—all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, without the Fort of Bombay, at old Town in Chinch Bunder First or Cross Row Street, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Awabai, daughter of Nusserwanjee Homejee Pateli, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and containing by admeasurement 43 feet and 3 inches in length from the north to the south side thereof, on the east side, and in length from the north to the south side, on the west side 43 feet and 6 inches, and in breadth 14 feet from the east to west on the north side thereof, and in breadth 15 feet and 9 inches from east to west on the south side thereof, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage and a house of Manockjee Nusserwanjee, on or towards the west by a house of the late Roopjee Dwarka Modee, on or towards the north by a house of Raghoo Ambajee Luckra Ghatee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid public road called Chinch Bunder Cross Row.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1868.

Holloway's Pills—These excellently purifying and restorative Pupils have been honoured by the patronage of all classes for more than a quarter of a century. In this uncertain climate a few of Holloway's Pills taken occasionally, at bed time, will prevent or dispel many tormenting attacks of hoarseness, sore throat, diptheria, quinsey, and other throat affections generally very rife in winter. This medicine has been favoured with a preference beyond all other medicines in asthmatical and dropsical diseases, when its anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and tonic virtues cannot be too highly appreciated. As a digestive Pill one of Holloway's, taken before dinner, will insure much comfort to the dyspeptic, gradually restore the stomach's digestive powers, and grant relief to much misery.

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